

Two to One!

The POST-DISPATCH sells, in St. Louis and suburbs every day, in round figures, TWICE as many newspapers as the Globe-Democrat.

VOL. 71, NO. 9.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis With the Associated Press News Service

ST. LOUIS, MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1918—14 PAGES.

NIGHT
EDITION

PRICE TWO CENTS

BRITISH PENETRATE HINDENBURG LINE AT VITAL POINT 10,500 Turn Out in Great Labor Day Parade Despite Rain

654 CASUALTIES IN ARMY INCLUDE 88 KILLED IN ACTION

Twenty-five Died of Wounds, 10 of Disease; 112 Are Missing and 419 Others Are Reported Wounded.

NEW TOTAL FOR ARMY OF 23,734

Three Marines Are Reported Killed, One Dead of Wounds, One Taken Prisoner and 18 Others Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Today's official army casualty list shows 88 killed in action, 25 died of wounds, 10 died of disease, 112 missing and 419 wounded, a total of 654 casualties. This increases the army's total to 23,734. In the Marine Corps, three are reported killed in action, one died of wounds, one died of disease, one a prisoner and 18 wounded, aggregating 24 casualties making a new Marine Corps total of 23,844. The aggregate for both branches is 26,718.

The revised totals are:

ARMY.
Killed in action..... 8,802
Died of wounds..... 1,449
Died of disease..... 1,639
Died of accident and other causes..... 753
Total deaths..... 8,644
Missing in action (including prisoners)..... 2,628
Wounded..... 12,452
Total army casualties..... 23,724

MARINES.
Deaths..... 908
Missing and prisoners..... 1,952
Wounded..... 1,982
Total marine casualties..... 2,994

The names in today's list from St. Louis, from Missouri and from Illinois outside of Chicago and suburbs are:

St. Louis.
Army—Killed in action, Lieut. Leo H. Wall, 2001 College avenue (previously made known here through relatives).
Died of wounds—Charles H. Wunsch, 2721 Missouri avenue.
Wounded severely—Robert Sheridan, 2335 Rutger street; Michael McEntee, 464 Spencer avenue.
Wounded, degree undetermined—Sylvester O'Connell, 1439 North Twenty-second street.

Missouri.
Army—Killed in action, Jesse D. Bittell, Seneca; Charles E. Peebles, Crystal City.
Died of wounds—Frank Beutler, Hannibal.
Wounded severely—Sergeant Delbert M. Burkhardt, Eldon; Corp. John Powell, Kansas City; Corp. Tony de Salvo, Kansas City; Claude F. Chapman, Quinlan.
Wounded, degree undetermined—William A. Cash, Curryville; Cecil Lowery, Latham.

Illinois.
Army—Killed in action, Lieut. Joseph W. Emery Jr., Quincy; Corp. Jesse C. Harding, Francisville; Joseph A. Dion, Rockford.
Died of wounds—Sergeant Hazlett F. Mahne, Danville.

Missing in action—Walter Belts, West Frankfort; Bernard Froh, Highland; Charles Hetsinger, Alton; Edward C. Michels, Albion; Ralph J. Walton, Browning; George D. Baker, Peoria; Angus Miller, McLeansboro; Ralph Campbell, Arcola; Michael D. Douglas, Braceville.
Wounded severely—Sergeant Jesse D. McClure, Monticello; Mechanic Fred J. Allen, Rockford; John A. Dunne, Wapella; Ira D. Kitter, Jacksonville; Ora A. Baldwin, McLeansboro; Harold L. Cunnean, Peoria; Clyde R. Peterson, Roberts.

Wounded, degree undetermined—Corp. Willard Cline, Joliet; Leo J. Caffrey, Cary; Clyde E. Hogg, Eldred; Albert Anderson, Belvidere; George L. Blacker, Allerton; Henry Rider, Forest Park; Henry C. Snide, Palmyra.
Marines—Wounded severely, Roy F. White, Campbell Hill.

CHINESE OFFICIAL IS SLAIN

By the Associated Press.
VICTORIA, B. C., Tang Hui Lung, Chinese Minister of Education, was assassinated by a local Chinese barber, who killed himself.

SERVICE FLAGS DOT LONG LINE OF MARCHERS; MARTIAL AIRS THE RULE

Men and Women Wait Under Umbrellas for Procession to Form—"Unfair" Signs Absent in Win-the-War Demonstration.

Ten thousand, five hundred and sixty-eight St. Louis workers marched this morning in a rain which was at times heavy, to the strains of "Over There" and other patriotic airs, through downtown streets, in the annual Labor day parade. "Win the War for Freedom" was the motto of the demonstration, and the emblems carried by the marchers were chiefly American flags, large and small, and service flags.

Although the rain reduced the number of marchers, the total was near to that of last year, when 11,850 were in line. The parade was speeded up because of the weather, and was but 90 minutes in passing the corner nearest the starting point.

Last year's parade was two hours and 40 minutes in passing. An accurate count of the marchers was made for the Post-Dispatch by P. E. Purcell, auditor of disbursements of the Wabash Railroad, and several assistants. Purcell supervises the tabulation of returns for the newspapers in every election.

Service Flags Carried.
But for the rain the parade would probably have been the largest ever held by St. Louis unions. While many are absent in the national service, as shown by the thickly dotted service flags, a greater interest was shown this year by those who remained, and several new groups of workers, united in the past year, were represented for the first time.

Among these were the street car men, city firemen, tobacco workers and railroad clerks. Labor day was observed by the closing of banks, courts, large stores and public offices, except that one delivery of mail was made, and the postoffice and its central station remained open. In the afternoon a union picnic began at Forest Park Highlands, where Congressman Meeker was scheduled to make the principal speech in the election.

The assembling place, on Twelfth street, was canopied with umbrellas at 9 o'clock, the time set for starting. When the heaviest bursts of rain came, many of the marchers sought shelter in doorways, but the waitresses, in white dresses with green sashes, stood resolutely in the rain. Another group which did not seem to mind the prevailing wet was that of the brewery workers, who kept their line almost unbroken. Many of them are middle aged. The brewery workers did not march in last year's parade, but today their representation was one of the largest.

Bands Play in Rain.
Talk of "calling it off" was discouraged by the grand marshal, J. W. Williams, and his aids, who rode about on horseback, unprotected from the rain, their white shirts and sashes dripping, and urged the men not to go home, but to stick for the march. The aids were F. A. Helles, P. J. Morrin, Joseph Hauser, T. E. Ehlbeck and J. P. O'Connor. A good example was also furnished by the union musicians, who could not protect themselves or their instruments by umbrellas, and a few of whom had raincoats. Except that some moist drumheads had to be beaten gently, the quality and spirit of the music were not affected by the state of the atmosphere. "Over There" was played by band after band, and some of the march-

ers sang or whistled the air. This was varied occasionally with "Marching Through Georgia" or with some of the war tunes derived from "My Old Kentucky Home."

Route Downtown.
The Star-Spangled Banner was played by all the bands after the dedication of a series of bombs, which gave the delayed signal for starting. The first of the bombs was fired just after the city hall clock had struck 10, and at 10:10 the line was on its way east on Chestnut street. The downtown route followed was on Broadway and Washington avenue, then on Locust street west to Lafayette street, the place of disbandment.

All hats were off, regardless of the rain, until the last band within hearing had finished the national anthem. Thereafter, those on the sidewalk had to uncover, every minute or two, for the passing of large flags.

Some of the service flags were spread out horizontally and were carried by men or girls.

"Unfair" Banners Absent.
As compared with the parades of former years, the absence of signs was noticeable. "Unfair" banners, notifying union members not to trade with certain firms or buy certain makes of goods, were almost wholly absent. The banners carried last year, demanding a 3-cent fare for strap-hangers, were also missing.

A sign carried ahead of the teamsters read, "We have 300 stars in our flag. Some of them are sold." The marchers carried a sign giving the total number of men of the international union in the national service, 20,826. Of this number, it said, "Thirty have made the supreme sacrifice."

One of the few signs seen was carried by the furniture finishers. It read, "Help Get the Kaiser. We've Got His Coffin."

New Unions in Line.
Some of the new unions, which were not in line in previous years, carried banners introducing themselves to the ranks of organized labor, with such phrases as "Watch Us Grow."

The street-car men, who marched this year for the first time, were applauded by those on the sidewalks. More than 400 motormen and conductors were in line. They carried no signs, but some of the men uttered the familiar "Move forward, please," whenever the line was halted.

RIVER STEAMER ST. LOUIS SINKS; ALL ABOARD SAFE

Every One of 40 Passengers Accounted for Except Woman, Believed to Have Gone Ashore in Rowboat.

OBSTRUCTION HIT 23 MILES FROM HERE

Persons on Boat Taken Off by Bald Eagle After Accident at 1:15 A. M.—First Deck Under Water.

The steamboat St. Louis, carrying 15 men and 25 women and children passengers and 200 tons of freight, sank in the Mississippi River, 23 miles south of St. Louis, five minutes after hitting an obstruction in the channel at 1:15 a. m. today. The boat was due to arrive at the St. Louis wharf at 4 a. m.

All the passengers and the 50 members of the crew have been accounted for except Mrs. L. H. Robertson of Moscow, Ky. Officials of the boat company say they believe she went ashore in a lifeboat. Her daughter, Helen, 7 years old, was taken care of by friends and brought to the Maryland Hotel here.

The St. Louis went down in 25 feet of water, about a quarter of a mile from the Missouri shore. The first deck, containing the boilers and the freight, was submerged, the water coming almost to the second deck, which are the passengers' staterooms.

Bald Eagle to Rescue.
An hour later the steamer Bald Eagle, also bound for St. Louis, arrived upon the scene and took off the passengers, most of whom had gathered on the third deck. Meantime a few passengers had gone ashore in lifeboats, with the intention of going to Sulphur Springs, two miles away. Officials said they believed Mrs. Robertson was among them. All of them except Mrs. Robertson returned and were taken aboard the Bald Eagle.

The St. Louis was built four years ago, and was owned by the St. Louis & Tennessee River Packet Co., of which John E. Massengale is president. It cost \$75,000. It is 235 feet long and 38 feet beam, with a capacity of 125 passengers and 800 tons of freight.

It left Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., for St. Louis, last night, and was last Thursday, for St. Louis, Mrs. Robertson, her daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Kimbro, all of Moscow, got on board at Cairo, Ill., Saturday. Mrs. R. M. Sievers of Webster Groves, a daughter of Massengale, was on board with her son, Raymond, 7 years old.

Steamer Was in Charge of Pilot.
The steamer was in charge of Capt. H. N. Crane of St. Louis, the pilots being Capt. Theodore Hall and Capt. William Edwards. Both the pilots were in the pilot house when the boat struck. They immediately headed it for the shoal water on the east side of the channel, but it sank before reaching it.

Engineers, firemen and deckhands on the lower deck escaped up the stairs. The shock routed the passengers, but the boat had settled on the river bed before most of them could leave their staterooms. Boat officers quieted their fears.

Massengale declared the accident was due to the failure of Government snagboats to properly patrol the channel. The St. Louis was in the middle of the channel when it struck, he said.

The Bald Eagle, which was an hour in transferring the passengers and crew, reached St. Louis at 2 a. m.

CORWIN A. ECKS WOUNDED

St. Louisan, With Canadian Forces, Enlisted in June.

By the Associated Press.
OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Today's casualty list names as wounded, C. A. Ecks, St. Louis, Mo.

Corwin A. Ecks, 17 years old, is the son of Fred E. Ecks of 3893 Utah place, a postoffice clerk. He joined the British forces in St. Louis when he failed to get into American service because of his youth. He went overseas last June. In a letter received from him a week ago he wrote of having been in a hospital, but said nothing of being near the fighting lines.

AMERICAN CRAFT AND SHOOTING WON JUVINY BATTLE

Place a Heap of Ruins and Not Even of Tactical Importance When Taken, Correspondent Says.

ENEMY OUTPOINTED IN ENVELOPING MOVE

Plateau Nearby Regarded as of Great Value by Germans, Who Fought Desperately to Retain It.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—The sad heap of what were once the homes of Juvigny, which is all that remains of the place, was not even of tactical importance, says the correspondent for Reuters' Limited, in a dispatch from the headquarters of the American forces on the Aisne front describing the capture of Juvigny by the American forces. Continuing, the dispatch says:

"There was very little fighting done in Juvigny itself, but in the neighboring valleys where the fighting resolved itself into general infantry work, wood craft and ground craft proved invaluable to the Americans. They were mostly men of the open air, with keen eyes and an appreciation of the country and in the branching jumble of ravines they outpointed the Germans in working their way through without losing touch with their own line or being enveloped by the enemy. It was in consequence of their craft and good shooting that the American captures reached such a high figure, 550 Germans being cleverly rounded up, for the boche was not there to surrender. He was there to fight, and had fought as long as hope remained."

"It was the 1044th German regiment that tried to bar the way of the Americans, and the men of this regiment have nothing for which to reproach themselves. They left many dead in those dark valleys and surrendered only when there was no other option."

Plateau Positions Valuable.
The enemy's measures to hold this plateau proved how seriously he must have regarded its loss. The Seventh and Eleventh Reserve Divisions seemed to have been the normal occupants of the line, but as they began to suffer three other divisions were hurried up to re-enforce them. One regiment, the 227th, marched 140 miles. The march started at dawn on Aug. 21 and the men went straight into the battle on their arrival.

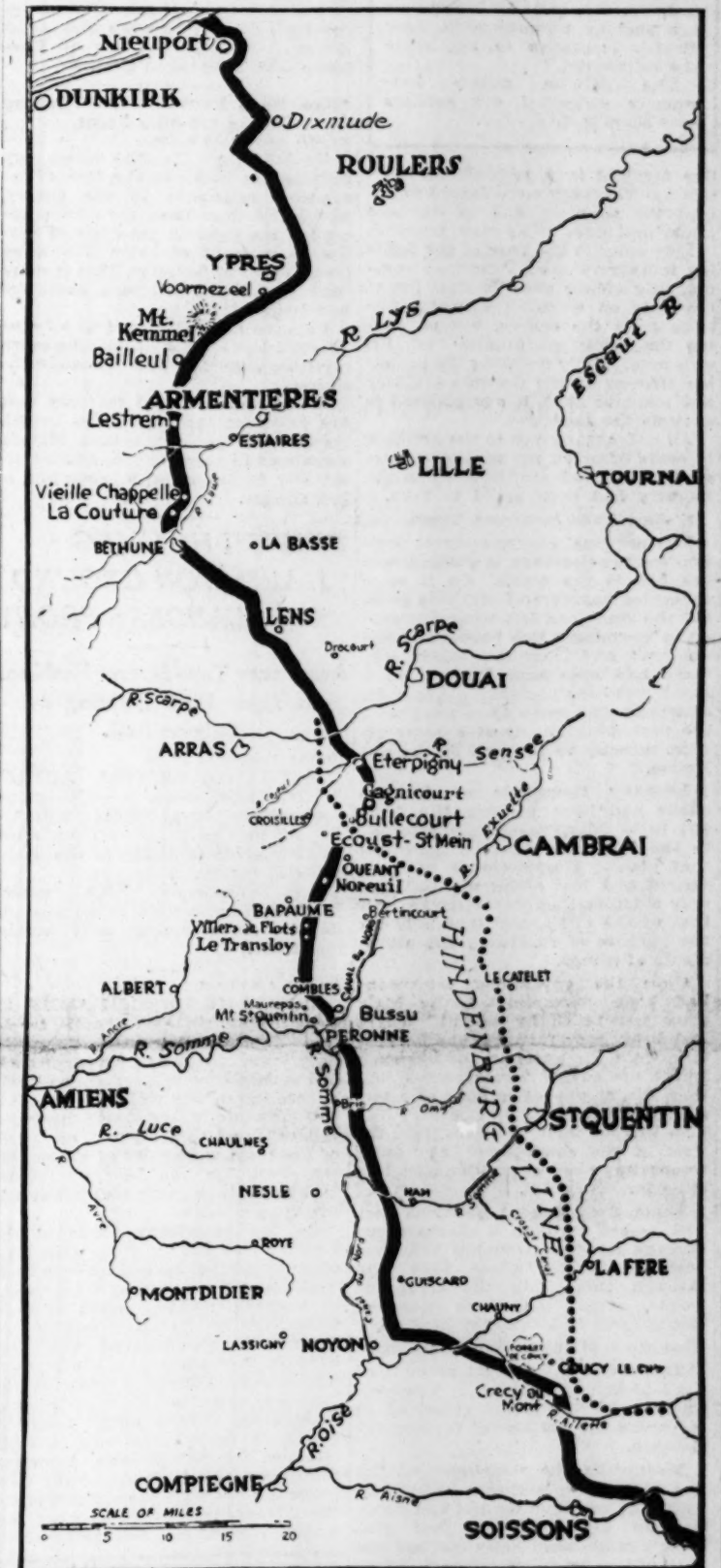
"Shortly after dawn Sunday morning, when the American advance regiments had been in the line for some time, it became plain that the enemy's resistance was broken and that he had decided that the plateau could not be held. Even then it seemed for a short time as if the Americans might have to pay dearly for what was left of the valley, but the men, flushed with victory, showed even greater determination than on the day before and after four hours, during which no forward movement was possible, more cheerful news began to come to the Americans. Progress had been made by the French on the right and eventually a practically impossible position was created for the Germans, who were still trying to cling to the Soissons-St. Quentin road. Before noon the struggle, which had given the Americans five strenuous days, reached a point where one could breathe freely. For all tactical purposes of the future the Juvigny plateau may be considered the allies' position."

Our Men Advance Two Miles in Drive North of Soissons.
By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Sept. 1.—Again the German defenses north of Soissons have been cracked by the Americans, who tonight have made their new positions secure near Terny-Say.

The Americans are still at the apex of the allied forces in that part of the general front, and the command officer, the French General Mangin, today supplemented his message of congratulation, expressing to the American commander admiration for his unit's work and frankly admitting great surprise that troops comparatively new should have conquered the line.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Battle Line From Soissons to the Sea



The battle line is in solid black and the Hindenburg which is being absorbed rapidly by the Allies is in dots.

SHOWERS PROMISED FOR TODAY; CLEAR TOMORROW

THE TEMPERATURES.
1 a. m. 68°; 2 a. m. 68°; 3 a. m. 68°; 4 a. m. 68°; 5 a. m. 68°; 6 a. m. 68°; 7 a. m. 68°; 8 a. m. 68°; 9 a. m. 68°; 10 a. m. 68°; 11 a. m. 68°; 12 m. 68°; 1 p. m. 68°; 2 p. m. 68°; 3 p. m. 68°; 4 p. m. 68°; 5 p. m. 68°; 6 p. m. 68°; 7 p. m. 68°; 8 p. m. 68°; 9 p. m. 68°; 10 p. m. 68°; 11 p. m. 68°; 12 m. 68°.

Yesterday: High 81, at 5 p. m.; low 64, at 7 a. m.
Official forecast for St. Louis and vicinity: Showers this afternoon and cooler tonight. Tomorrow fair.

Missouri: Showers this afternoon, partly cloudy and cooler tonight. Illinois: Showers this afternoon, partly cloudy and cooler tonight. Stage of river at 7 a. m.: 5.4 feet, a fall of 1 of a foot.

RAIN HERE BETWEEN 6 A. M. AND 1 P. M. IS 9 INCHES.
About 9 of an inch of rain had fallen today in St. Louis at 1 p. m. The rain began at 6 a. m. Kansas City had 4.41 inches last night and early today. St. Joseph 3.52 inches and Topeka 2.90 inches.

\$60,000,000 FROM FISHERIES

By the Associated Press.
JUNEAU, Alaska, Sept. 2.—Territorial officials estimate this year's Alaska sea food yield will be worth over \$60,000,000, according to an announcement by E. J. White, chief of the territorial Bureau of Publicity. Last year the food yield of the Alaskan waters was worth more than \$51,000,000.

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

BIG GAINS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SCARPE

Break Into Important Droocourt-Queant Switch, Where Germans Had 7 Divisions Massed in Five-Mile Area and Capture Large Number of Prisoners

LE TRANSLOY'S FALL IS NOW IMMINENT

Important Part of Line Between Bapaume and Peronne Outflanked by English—Advance to Lys River and Towards Ypres.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 2, 4:51 p. m.—The British attack launched south of the Scarpe River early this morning had as its jumping off place the positions close to the German defenses reached several days ago. A furious battle, involving extensive possibilities is in progress.

By the Associated Press.
LONDON, Sept. 2, 1 p. m.—The British have penetrated the vitally important Droocourt-Queant switch of the Hindenburg line, according to reports from the battle front this afternoon. They have reached the western edge of Cagnicourt, about two miles northeast of Queant.

A large number of prisoners were taken in this forward push against extremely stubborn enemy resistance. The Germans had seven divisions massed on a front of five miles in this area.

The taking of the Droocourt-Queant line, in which tanks co-operated, is considered of enormous importance, if the British can maintain their gains. Very heavy fighting is expected, but it will be open fighting and considered likely to be costly to the enemy.

The Droocourt-Queant line was smashed through by the Canadians on a two-mile front. Field Marshal Haig's men are reported to be in Dury and heavy fighting is progressing in favor of the British.

Le Transloy, the important point on the line between Bapaume and Peronne where the Germans have been holding stubbornly is considered by the British today as virtually in their hands. They have captured the village of Villers-au-Plou to the north and Le Transloy now is outflanked on both sides.

The capture of Noreuil, northeast of Bapaume was reported this morning. Between 3000 and 4000 prisoners were taken by the Australians in this vicinity of Peronne yesterday.

The text of the official British statement reads: "Yesterday Welsh and eastern county troops captured Bailly-Bailly and Sailly after heavy fighting."

"The English have drawn nearly Le Transloy and Noreuil where they took a number of prisoners. Right court-les-Cagnicourt and the German positions south of the village were captured during the night by English and Scottish troops, together with some hundreds of prisoners."

"In the sector south of the Scarpe, the British have captured a number of prisoners."

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Another Interesting Advertising Record!

Yesterday, Sunday, "St. Louis' One Big Newspaper" as usual loomed head and shoulders above both of the other newspapers added together.

This remarkable supremacy of the Post-Dispatch has extended over a period of

More Than Eleven Years or 596 Consecutive Sundays

The comparison for Sunday, Sept. 1st is a typical illustration.

Total Paid Advertising—
POST-DISPATCH alone..... 204 Cols.
Globe-Democrat and Republic combined..... 190 Cols.
POST-DISPATCH excess over both..... 7 Cols.

THE REASON—
Circulation more than double that of either of the other Sunday papers in St. Louis.

DETAILS OF HOW AMERICAN FORCES CAPTURED JUVIGNY

Our Officers Declared to
Have Outnumbered Those
of Germans, While U. S.
Soldiers Outfought Enemy.

MACHINE GUNS A TERRIBLE BARRIER

Pershing's Troops Encircle
Strong Points and Carry
Out Successful Surprise
Attack From Rear.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY
ON THE AISNE FRONT, Saturday,
Aug. 31.—Juvigny, the ruins of a
village north of Soissons that the
Germans fought so desperately to
retain, is now well within the Ameri-
can lines. It was taken late Friday
but not until now has the publica-
tion of details of its capture been
made.

The Americans consolidated their
positions to the east of Juvigny last
night, and, after making further
progress during the day, they control
the zone considerably in advance of
the villages. The American artillery
dominates the country for many
miles to the east and the Germans
apparently have been left with slight
chance of effective resistance until
they reach the broken terrain around
Neuville.

The extension of the line through
Juvigny was a dramatic addition to
the already brilliant record of the
division that accomplished it. The
German officers were outnumbered
and their men were outfought.
Enemy machine guns proved a ter-
rible barrier to the progress of the
Americans, but it was not enough.
And when all was over the Germans
were left with a final touch of
tragedy when they dropped a high
explosive shell into the midst of 15
prisoners that the Americans had re-
moved to the rear. Five German
captives were killed and scores were
terribly wounded.

Germans Caught Napping.
When the objective of Gen. Persh-
ing's men finally was attained the
Germans within the town were
caught napping. The Americans
had managed completely to
encircle them. German machine
guns and trench mortars all were
pointed to the west and northwest,
but the assailants appeared out of an
arc drawn about their rear.

The mopping up of the town and
positions immediately adjacent to it
netted the Americans 125 prisoners.
The German dead have not been
counted. The number is big.
Two days ago the American pa-
trols were in Juvigny and a mile
and a half beyond it. The reten-
tion of the town was assumed, but
the Germans were not exhausted
and their determination to contest
the advance of the new enemy who
had appeared resulted in the repeti-
tion of the experiences of certain
American divisions north of the
River Marne when town after town
passed back and forth before the
Germans were, definitely pushed
back.

Thursday night, when an Ameri-
can detachment escorted by tanks
entered Juvigny, the German line
once more was behind the railroad
to the west of the town. There
a tremendous struggle began, the Ger-
mans employing every faculty to
hold their positions, not only in
front of the Americans, but in front
of the French.

On Friday the Americans were in-
structed to pound the German lines
and to harass them in every man-
ner while the French were bringing
up forces on the flanks, but not to
make any effort to advance.
The French advanced rapidly,
however, and late in the day the
Americans were ordered to renew
the attack. Again German resistance
of great intensity was encountered.

Counter Attack Broken Up.
For a time it appeared as though
the Germans were not content to
narrowly resist. It was learned they
were concentrating a force in Juvig-
ny and the Americans prepared to re-
sist a counter attack. The artillery
was instructed to concentrate its fire
on Juvigny and positions near by and
for an hour in the afternoon Ameri-
can and French guns hurled tons of
high explosives and shrapnel into the
little town, already hardly more than
a mass of ruins clinging to one side
of a deep ravine.

No gas shells were sent over, for
the French and Americans were con-
fident of its occupation and they did
not desire to prepare for themselves
pools of invisible deathly gas.
About 4 o'clock part of the Ameri-
can line moved forward, Juvigny
was believed to have been cleared.
At least four companies of Germans
had been observed to evacuate the
place, and an aviator who flew over
the position and who was the first
airman who was not fired upon,
while engaged in reconnaissance op-
erations, reported that he had seen
no signs of the enemy.

The enemy, however, was there,
and at other positions as well. The
ruins of villages and the hill to the
north proved to be big nests of ma-
chine guns with supporting machine
guns in the positions nearby.
The Americans now settled down to
a heartbreaking struggle. The
men dug in, advancing on one line
after another. The soldiers were
driving out in open order, offering
no slight mark as possible, but the
machine guns had done their work.
They had slowed up the attack.
The men who had pushed their

Americans, Fighting First Time in Belgium, Push Germans Back

By JOSEPH N. GRIGG,
A Staff Correspondent of the
Post-Dispatch and New York
World.

(Copyright, 1918, The Press Pub. Co.)
AT THE BRITISH FRONT,
Sunday, Sept. 1.
AMERICAN troops for the
first time in the war are
fighting on Belgian ter-
ritory and with the British are
closely pursuing the retreating
Germans north of Kemmel. They
have been advancing under cover
of a heavy machine gun barrage
and have taken prisoners.
It is now possible to say that
American soldiers first reached
Belgian soil on July 1.
The British assigned a part of
their line to the Americans.
They were placed in a position
where, if the boche attempted a
drive, they would stand shoulder
to shoulder with the British and
bar the way. Instead the enemy
is retreating, and the Americans
are pushing forward with their
British comrades to accelerate
the retirement.
The Belgian people have
warmly welcomed our soldiers
ever since their arrival.

Line forward in a remarkable brief
interval Thursday were forced to ac-
cept the situation and to dig and
crawl and fight the way forward.
Two miles to the rear of the fight-
ing infantry was an American com-
manding officer and his staff intent
not only on wrestling valued posi-
tions from the enemy, but on sav-
ing the maximum number of his
own men. Fully realizing the prob-
able efficacy of the German artillery
and machine guns, it was planned to
encircle the objective.
An order was given to the artillery
to cease firing on the region because
of the advanced positions which the
infantry had been asked to take.

Americans Surround Town.
The principal nearby support posi-
tion for the Germans in Juvigny was
the hill to the north. On it were
concealed numbers of machine guns,
but the American left wing succeed-
ed in worming a line between it and
the town and from the other side
there had been sent forward to a
line beyond the objective another lot
of troops who came in contact with
the first detachment at a point al-
most directly to the east of the ob-
jective.

Literally thousands of German
shells had been plowing the field,
but little interference was afforded
to the thin lines that closed about
that place. Heavy clouds had ap-
peared and just about midnight the
only aviation that was effective was
that of the allies, and that only for
the purpose of recording the move-
ments of troops.
Once the enveloping movement
had been consummated the little
place was taken by assault. There
had been sent forward another at-
tack from the party in the direction
where the enemy was expected, but
they, too, succeeded in spite of a ter-
rific fire from machine guns. The
plan was for them to arrive from the
west at the same time as other
troops appeared from the east and
close in. They did.

From their dupont positions they
had passed through a machine-gun
barrage into old trenches that had
been in service since 1914 and
through them into the Couronne
woods. Again they were subjected
to a scorching fire, but they kept on.
Not Much Hand-to-Hand Fighting.
There was not a great amount of
hand-to-hand fighting, however.
Their defending forces appeared to
recognize the futility of further re-
sistance.
Meanwhile the remainder of the
line advanced to positions and united
with the French on the left and right.
German dead and wounded and
freshly made shell holes marked the
path of the American advance. Little
in the way of stores, however, was
left behind by the Germans.

The German prisoners who were
killed and maimed by their own
army's shells had been taken to the
rear and were being escorted down
into an old quarry. That particular
cave had been used as a division
headquarters by the Germans.
A shell landed exactly at the en-
trance at the very instant when it
was crowded with German prisoners
who were to be kept there for a few
hours. It was at 5:30 o'clock this
morning. The Germans, who were
nothing more than boys, were thrown
into mangled piles by the explosion.
Many of them, on recovering from
the shock, actually cursed their own
countrymen for what they regarded
as punishment. They believed their
guns had fired on them in retaliation
for having surrendered.

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Advance.
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$7.50
Daily only, one year, \$5.00
Sunday only, one year, \$2.50
Money order or St. Louis check.
By Carrier in St. Louis and Suburbs:
Daily Only, 4c a Month.
Daily and Sunday, 6c a Month.
Entered as second-class matter July 17,
1873, at the Postoffice at St. Louis, Mo.,
under the act of March 3, 1879.
Bell, Olive 6209. Kinloch, Central 6200.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

When your head aches, it is usually
caused by your liver or stomach getting
out of order. These "sick headaches"
quickly disappear as soon as the stomach
is relieved of its bilious contents. Right
your stomach and regulate and tone
the liver with Beecham's Pills, which
rapidly improve conditions and promptly

Help Headache

Directions of Special Value to Women are with Every Box.
Sold by druggists throughout the world. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

HINDENBURG LINE IS PENETRATED AT VITAL POINT

Continued From Page One.

Canadian and English troops at-
tacked at 5 o'clock this morning.
They are reported to be making good
progress.
"In the Lys-sector we have reached
the Lys River east of Estaires and
have captured Neuve-Eglise."
The French met with a slight set-
back to the east of Neesle, losing the
crest of Hill 77, which they had cap-
tured during last night.

Canadians on Two-Mile Front Break
Through Drocourt-Queant Line.
By the Associated Press.
CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN
FRANCE, Sept. 2. (Canadian Press.)—
Canadian troops attacked this morn-
ing astride the Arras-Cambrai road
on a front of five miles and broke
through the Drocourt-Queant switch
line on a front of two miles.

The Canadians are reported to be
in Dury and also to have reached
the western edge of Cagnicourt. Con-
siderable fighting is taking place on
the high ground between Dury and
Etaling. A large number of Ger-
mans have been taken prisoner.

Allies Have Extended the Fighting
Along 120-Mile Front.

By the Associated Press.
PARIS, Sept. 2.—The allies are
keeping the battle in the face of in-
creasing resistance by the enemy,
and more than that, they have ex-
tended the fighting until it now en-
compasses a front of some 120 miles
from Ypres to Soissons. This is more
than many well-informed observers
had hoped for.

Persons have fallen, and with it the
enemy's last chance of heading on to
a strong defensive position along the
Somme.

While the principal features now
are being performed on the British
part of the battle line, Gen. Mangin
continues to forge ahead, adding ev-
ery day to the enemy's losses and to
his danger.

BRITISH HOLDING HARD WON GROUND ON FLANDERS FRONT

Americans Take Strong Positions
in Their First Fighting on
Belgian Soil.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES
IN FRANCE, Sept. 2.—4:45 p. m.
—American troops fighting with the
British on the Flanders front made
further progress today in the Voor-
mezele region.

The Americans have passed
through Voormezele in an easterly
direction, overcoming stiff enemy
resistance.
By the Associated Press.
WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN
FLANDERS, Sunday, Sept. 1.—In
their first fighting in Belgium the
Americans captured Voormezele
and several strong German positions
in that immediate vicinity. On their
entrance into Voormezele the in-
vadors found that all that remained
of the town were piles of debris, for
the shell fire had been so intense
that hardly one brick was left stand-
ing upon another.

As the Americans advanced the
German rear guards, from what little
cover remained, opened up with their
machine guns, but these were quick-
ly silenced without much trouble.
Elsewhere in the same locality the
Americans also advanced the line,
keeping in contact with the retreat-
ing enemy. Counter attacks by the
Germans resulted in their gaining
little more than a slight foothold,
which in every case was quickly
loosened by British and American
re-attacks. In most places the Ger-
mans did not even get a foothold for
the advancing formations were met
with a hurricane of fire under which

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
Dec. 12, 1878.
Published Daily by the Pulitzer Publi-
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES BY MAIL IN
Advance.
Daily and Sunday, one year, \$7.50
Daily only, one year, \$5.00
Sunday only, one year, \$2.50
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Bell, Olive 6209. Kinloch, Central 6200.

Allies Have Taken Total of 128,302 Prisoners in West Since July 15

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, Sept. 2.
THE allied forces on the
western front have taken
a total of 128,302 prison-
ers since July 15, it was an-
nounced in an official statement
today. In the same period 2069
guns, 1734 mine throwers and
13,783 machine guns were cap-
tured.
On the French front 75,900
prisoners and 700 guns had been
captured by the French since
July 18, it is announced today.

They melted away. There has been
especially heavy fighting in the
whirlpool of the battle around Bulle-
court and Hendecourt, where the
British are holding positions almost
resting against the Drocourt-Queant,
or Wotan line.

Germans Lose Heavy.
The ground in front of the British
lines throughout this region is piled
with dead Germans, for the British
have not hesitated to temporarily re-
tire slightly in the face of strong
enemy attacks when it appeared that
their own strength could thereby be
conserved and at the same time se-
cure an opportunity to mow down
masses of Germans. These tactics
have had a most disastrous result
for the foe, and that the British
have not lost anything is shown by
the fact that their casualties con-
tinue extremely light while all posi-
tions are finally retained.

At Mont St. Quentin the Germans
have counter-attacked again, and
again at great cost, but the line there
remains intact.

The enemy seems to have removed
virtually everything he had in Pe-
ronne, for he realized that the town

surely must come into British hands soon, but, nevertheless, there was fighting there before the place was captured.

Germans Bring Up Tanks.
Late yesterday the enemy deliv-
ered powerful counter attacks east of
Fremicourt on the Bapaume-Cam-
brai road, the infantry being as-
sisted, according to reports, by a few
tanks. The Germans succeeded in
penetrating a short distance but the
British immediately re-attacked and
the ground which the Germans had
occupied quickly became a sham-
bles. In this operation the British
captured many prisoners. Among the
German dead at this point was a
battalion commander.

COST \$2,332,169 TO RUN POLICE DEPARTMENT A YEAR

The official report of the Police
Department, issued today, shows that
its operation for the fiscal year end-
ing March 31 last cost \$2,332,169.51.
The expenditures amounted to more
than \$200,000 than in the preceding
year because of an advance of salary
which was granted by the Legisla-
ture. The men are preparing to ask
the next Legislature for another in-
crease.

Salaries paid in the year to com-
missioned men and noncommissioned
employees amounted to \$2,213,335.18.
Outside of fine payroll, the largest
item of expense was \$28,002.68 for
the care of garages and stables.
The total number of arrests was
54,400, of which 38 were by the 10
policewomen. The largest number
of arrests was of men between 20
and 30 and the smallest was of men
between 40 and 50 years old.
Of 1281 "tips of inspection" made
by the 10 policewomen, 696
were to stores, 270 to moving pic-
ture shows, 169 to railroad stations,
111 to bridges, 20 to cafes and cab-
arets and 16 to dance halls.

LENINE NOW OUT OF DANGER, RUSSIAN OFFICIAL REPORT SAYS

Dispatch by Way of Copenhagen
Asserts, on Other Hand, That
Premier Is Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The latest of-
ficial news concerning the condition
of Nikolai Lenin, Bolshevik Pre-
mier, shot twice by an assassin Fri-
day night at Moscow, comes in the
form of two bulletins by Russian
wireless, timed 7:30 and 8:30 Sat-
urday evening, respectively. These
bulletins state that his general con-
dition is good, that immediate dan-
ger is past, and that no complica-
tions have arisen.
Lenine has died of his wounds, ac-
cording to a telegram from Petro-
grad received by the Exchange Tel-
graph Co. by way of Copenhagen.

By the Associated Press.
AMSTERDAM, Sept. 2.—Accord-
ing to a dispatch received here today
from the official Russian Telegraph
Agency, Nikolai Lenin, the Russian
Premier, who was shot Friday night
by a Russian woman revolutionist,
is out of danger.

Dora Kaplan, Prominent Revolution-
ist, Said to Have Shot Lenin.
LONDON, Sept. 2.—The assassin
who shot Nikolai Lenin, the Russian
Bolshevik Premier, was Dora Kap-
lan, a prominent Russian revolution-
ist, according to a dispatch from
Petrograd received today by the Even-
ing Star.

Woman Rescued From Drowning.
Mrs. Marie Bystol, 26 years old,
807 North Fifteenth street, was re-
scued by the crew of the steamer St.
Paul after she had jumped into the
river from a wharfboat at Vine street
at midnight Saturday. She was taken
to the city hospital. She told the
police that she had been suffering
from nervousness.

ONE HAND ON STEERING WHEEL

Making love to a girl while driving
an automobile yesterday cost J. A.
Garcia \$16.25 in Justice Lautz' court,
Belleville. Garcia was arrested by a
motor cycle policeman while trying
to drive with one hand on the steer-
ing wheel and the other holding a
girl's hand. The machine was veer-
ing from one side of the street to
the other when Garcia was arrested.
He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5
and costs.

Dynamos, drills and other machin-
ery offers appear from day to day in
the Post-Dispatch West pages.

THINK SOLDIER SON IS DEAD

St. Louisans' Letters Returned From
France Marked "Deceased."
William Schneider and his wife,
Barbara, of 1315 Geyer avenue, have
written to the War Department for
information about their son, Fred-
erick, a drafted man, who left Camp
Funston for service abroad last
spring.
They say they wrote several letters
to him in France and in the last 19
days several of these letters have
been returned to them with the word
"Deceased" stamped on them. They
have received no official notice of his
death and have not seen his name
in the casualty lists.

ARMOUR'S CORN FLAKES



THE Government
says "use more
corn." Serve
Armour's Corn
Flakes daily. They
help save sugar.
Crisp Corn Flakes
toasted "just right."
Try some today.

Trade supplied by the
Armour Grain Company
Chicago

Remember, Armour's Oats cook in 10 to 15 minutes

Hudson Enlists With Uncle Sam

No Sacrifice Is Too Great To Help Win the War

WEDNESDAY, August 28th, 1918, the Board of
Directors of the Hudson Motor Car Company
adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that it is our plan to produce
only those automobiles during the period of the
war as are necessary to clear out the stock on
hand and contracted for, which we estimate
will be accomplished not later than January 1,
1919, and that thereafter our plant resources and
our entire manufacturing energy are to be devoted
to war work."

Hudson had hoped that such a radical step would
not be necessary.

We had thought that by turning over part of our
plant to war work—the percentage of which has been
gradually increasing for a year past—we could meet
the government's needs and still partially supply the
demand for Super-Sixes.

However, in view of the increasing war needs,
we feel it our patriotic duty to apply our plant resour-
ces, and our entire manufacturing energy to war
work.

We especially regret the sacrifices necessary on
the part of our loyal Hudson dealers who have in-
vested heavily in Sales and Service Plants.

After all, however, your sacrifice as a buyer, or
yours as a dealer, or ours as the manufacturer is
trifling compared with the sacrifice that millions of
magnificent young Americans are making for us.

They are pouring out joyously the last full measure
of devotion for Liberty—for Humanity—for us.

No price, therefore, can be too great for us to pay
for freedom, honor, and the defense of our country.

It is our privilege to answer willingly—gladly,
every demand the nation makes of us.

In this spirit Hudson enlists for the war.

Not later than and probably long before January
1st, 1919, the last Super-Six made during the war
will be out of our dealers' hands.

There are several Hudson advertisements prepared
and placed in the magazines prior to this decision.

Their message still holds good so far as it relates to
the few Super-Sixes still to be made. Otherwise it is
subject to the resolution quoted above.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

AND now, in conclusion, just a word of appreciation
and congratulation to you who are fortunate
enough to possess Super-Sixes.

We appreciate the loyal support Hudson owners
have given every effort we have made to produce
cars of quality.

We congratulate you who own Hudsons on having
a car that will see you through the uncertain days
ahead.

Its service we know will be such as to keep the
Hudson name shining brightly in your mind remind-
ing you that the Hudson has not departed forever,
but is simply in the service of the country.

The Hudson factory and Hudson dealers now have
on hand a sufficient supply of replacement parts to
meet all needs over a prolonged period of time.

And when the happier days of peace come—
the war is won—you may look forward to more
Super-Sixes just as worthy of your confidence as
they have been up to the present.



HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN



2000 AT DAY SERV CITY'S V

British Lecturer
en Key to S
ing Them T
Is When Co

TELLS OF S
OF WOMEN

When Frene
Learned That
celle" Was
Cried "Vive

The spirit with
womanhood is ac-
cess of its manhood
removing autocracy
was made visible
noon at the First B
Grand avenue and
A large audience
response to Mayor
tion for Heroes' da
city could make me
erated the memory
have so far fallen i
been announced th
would be provided,
thirds of them were

There were tear-
ing. Even those w
starred band
bands," Rabbi Leo
them—found more
sorrowing in their
They seemed to
aspiration in what
Choyce, a member
turning mission to
told them of the m
of England and Fr
"I bring to you,
ness and in hono
fallen dead, a me
womanhood of my
it says to you, "W
laurels in one han
the sword tighter
You and I are sol-
time for tears.
over Potdam, it
tears. We must k
war is ended."
Lieut. Choyce r
show the spirit of
gland and France.

"A woman of
ing with her baby
Marcelle was com
after two years.
marching by. She
last man and he
sprang and clut
the sleeve.
"Where is my
reply, "Marcelle
the heart yesterd
"A cry—then, a
head and lifting h
eye."

"Vive la Fran
three sons. Some
hers was a great
"A quivering li
stant, then quick
"Who dies, if
"So you women
dies, if freedom
"For four yes
London have be
station in two lo
them have come
each cot has pas
dropped upon it
who earn a shill
their day's wages
sons and sweethe
come back on the
well and gone. I
come back on o
have got well an
and time. Now
of more. But
all stand at
roses will still
cots.

"Oh, mothers
and England will
"Forty little G
ingham Palace o
er had come whi
at school. Forty
Buckingham Pa
King stood with
women, you are
3000 miles away
you are keeping t
away."

Cheers fr
The similar s
Rabbi Leon H
brought the a
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In. Hat and
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again aroused
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that even as u
driven the Hud
that they shall
have driven the
As we celebrate
honor those w
France, please
here one year
who have falle
lin."

The honor re
whom have be
France, was
Ralph amid a

ST. LOUIS WOMAN ON Y. W. WAR WORK BOARD

Mrs. Lucien Guy Blackmer is Named as Member of the Council.

ADDED to the long list of names of women prominent in the social world who have been actively engaged in war relief work of various kinds since the entrance of our country into the conflict and whose efforts have been recognized by an appointment of distinction, is that of Mrs. Lucien Guy Blackmer of 125 Clara avenue.

Mrs. Blackmer has just been appointed as a representative on the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A. with Mrs. Frank Hagerman of Kansas City. Mrs. Blackmer has been active in Y. W. C. A. work here and is secretary of the South Central Field Committee with headquarters in St. Louis, and in her new position will become identified both with the national and international activities of the organization. The War Work Council was organized at the beginning of the war and has under its supervision all the work of the Y. W. C. A. in connection with the war. It has 31 hostesses in military camps here and 93 girls' clubs and

SHE WAS ENTERTAINED WHILE IN CHICAGO



Miss Florence Marie Tate

recreation centers in all of the allied countries, including Petrograd, Moscow and Samara.

Mrs. James S. Cushman of New York, whose visit here during the past winter in the interest of war work was the incentive for many of the council's affairs, is the chairman of the council, which numbers among its members Mrs. John D. Rockefeller Jr., Mrs. Francis Sayre, Mrs. Josephus Daniels and other well-known women. Mrs. Blackmer was formerly Miss Jane Wilkinson, daughter of Mrs. John C. Wilkinson of "Woodlawn," Kirkwood.

Social Items

Col. and Mrs. Austin Allen Parker are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter, last Friday. Mrs. Parker was formerly Miss Julie Cabanne and has been the guest of St. Louis relatives for several weeks. Col. Parker is expected to arrive today from Washington, where he is stationed.

Henry O'Neill Jr., having received his commission as second Lieutenant in the Aviation Corps, has arrived in St. Louis for a 10 days' furlough, to visit his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry O'Neill of 6 Hortense place. George O'Neill is now in the East, having been enrolled in the Navy.

Mrs. Ellen F. Martin of 4161 West Pine boulevard, accompanied by her son, Stephen A. Martin, returned yesterday from Gratiot Lake, Mich., where they have spent the summer.

Mrs. Robert S. Hoxie of 4542 McPherson avenue returned last week from a visit to Ashbury Park, N. J. While in the East Mrs. Hoxie was the guest for a few days of her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. Widman Lee at Rye, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Forest L. Avant of 6255 Berlin avenue are receiving congratulations upon the advent of a daughter, whom they have named Sara Jane. Mrs. Avant was Miss Mary Warren.

Miss Florence Marie Tate of 1325 Blackstone avenue has been visiting in Chicago, the guest of Mrs. J. F. Donohoe, and while there was the recipient of many social courtesies.

Mrs. Le Roy McMaster of 946 Belt avenue, wife of the professor of chemistry at Washington University, returned yesterday from a visit to Baltimore and other Eastern points.

Miss Winifred Casey Spear of 5208 Cabanne avenue will return home in a few days from Torch Lake, Mich., where she has been spending the summer with Mrs. W. E. Hedcock, formerly of St. Louis.

Mrs. E. B. Bernard and daughter, Miss Norene Bernard, of 4052 Plad avenue will return today from their summer trip to Newaygo Lakes, Mich. They also have spent some time as the guests of Mrs. Emma E. Cloud of Chicago.

Recent St. Louis arrivals at the new Broadmoor Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., include Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Muller, Earl C. Harsh and daughter, Mrs. Alice D. Henrichs, Mrs. Edward Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Rowling.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell M. Marx of 6030 Page boulevard have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Stella Beatrice Marx, to Morris Goldstein, which took place Aug. 8, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOU need the inspiration that comes with wearing a genuine diamond and reliable watch. See credit terms. Lettie Reed, 408 N. 24th St., 2nd floor, 308 N. 24th St. Open evenings.

BEATEN FOR LOYALTY TALK

Rudolph Wistlich, 22 years old, a Croatian, living at 6216 Balsom avenue, joined the army Aug. 24 and last night went to a wine garden at 4500 South Grand avenue with some friends for a farewell party. He boasted of what he would do to the Kaiser. Waiters cautioned him to keep his voice pitched to a conversational tone. His friends left the table.

At 1:30 a. m., when Wistlich departed, he was followed by several men who, waiters told the police, had objected to his remarks. A few minutes later he was found suffering from cuts on the head and left hand. He was taken to the city hospital. His assailants escaped.

Have You Tried Our
Delicious Coffee?
35c a Pound—3 for \$1.00
The same brand that is served
in our Tea Room
First Floor Tables.

Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney



As time goes on and the season advances, reasons for the early anticipation of your new Fall Suit will become more and more apparent.

Beginning tomorrow, Tuesday at 8:30 A. M.

A Great Pre-season Presentation of Women's and Misses' New Fall Suits

Offering unusual values in these times of rising prices, presenting savings worth while.

\$35.00 **\$39.75** **\$45.00**

Burella Suits
Rich Oxford Suits
and excellent homespun cloths, including the much-desired

New Serge Suits
Broadcloth Suits

Smart Velour Suits
New Gabardine Suits

Printzess Suits

Every Suit is full lined and interlined; every Suit is carefully tailored and of new design. Sizes for Misses—14, 16, 18. Sizes for women—34 to 46.

The colors are navy blue, nut brown, dark green, taupe, Oxford gray and blacks.

Extra Special

50 Extra Value Women's and Misses' Suits, \$29.75
Made of woolen Burella cloth and serge, full lined, braid bound, smartly tailored; shown in navy blue, brown, black, taupe; the linings are to be had in fancy prints or perfectly plain colors to match.

Suit Shop—Third Floor.



A Sale of Pillows —for Three Days Only (First Floor Tables)

High-grade Feather Pillows, purchased specially for this sale tomorrow at a decided saving.

\$5.50 de Luxe Pillows, \$4.25 Pair

Fine sterilized goose and duck feathers, containing five pounds to the pair; size 20x27 inches and covered with a high-grade ticking in new floral and bird designs.

\$3.75 Queen Pillows, \$2.75 Pair

Filled with sanitary duck feathers and turkey down, containing 6 pounds to the pair; size 20x27 inches; a splendid moderate priced Pillow.

\$2.75 Our Leader Pillows, \$1.95 Pair

These Pillows have five pounds of mixed feathers to the pair; size 18x25 inches; covered in various designs of art ticking; a serviceable Pillow and well made.

On Sale on First Floor Tables.

Washable White Skirts

at Special Clearance Prices

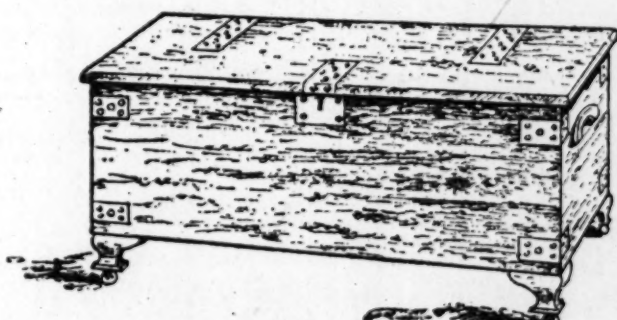
\$1.50, \$1.95, \$2.95 Up to \$7.50

Take advantage of these reduced prices and provide yourself with Wash Skirts for next season.

The styles are all good and the materials are of a fine quality gabardine, velour, pique and novelty weaves.

Regular and extra sizes.

Skirt Shop—Third Floor.



A Great Purchase and Sale of

Cedar Chests

We were fortunate in securing two carloads of these high-grade Cedar Chests at a special price, enabling us to sell them to you tomorrow at these prices:

\$18.50 Chests, plain \$15.95

\$19.50 Chests, trimmed \$16.95

These Chests are of large dimensions, 45 inches long, 21 inches high and 20 1/2 inches wide. Made of 7/8-inch red Tennessee cedar, has rubbed finish and polished throughout. Equipped with good quality hardware. Every Chest is made airtight and dustproof by the use of beveled moulding on the interior, over which the lid fits firmly.

We also show a very complete selection of Cedar Chests in various designs, ranging in price from **\$8.50 to \$50.00**

Fourth Floor.

Sale of 2000 Pairs Curtains, \$1.65 Pr.

Marquisette Curtains, mercerized quality; have hemstitched hems and effective Cluny lace edges.

Two styles of lace edging to select from; regulation length and width. White, ivory and ceru.

On Sale on First Floor Tables.

New Store Hours:

Daily 8:30 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
Saturday 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

A Big Sale of Children's and Misses' Shoes

—and these are "Sorosis Shoes"

Starts tomorrow morning at 8:30 and continues for just one week—don't delay, come tomorrow

This will be welcome news indeed to many mothers who have children going to school, because this is an opportunity to effect a real saving on high-grade footwear for the little folks.

"Sorosis" Shoes are the best shoes made. Their superior wearing qualities and the perfect style lasts, the high quality of the materials used and high-grade workmanship are the reason your children should wear them.

Your unrestricted choice for one week only of our entire stock of misses', children's and boys' Shoes.

\$3.00 Shoes reduced to \$2.70
\$3.50 Shoes reduced to \$3.15
\$4.00 Shoes reduced to \$3.65
\$4.50 Shoes reduced to \$4.10

\$5.50 Shoes reduced to \$4.95
\$6.00 Shoes reduced to \$5.40
\$6.50 Shoes reduced to \$5.85
\$7.00 Shoes reduced to \$6.35

\$5.00 Shoes reduced to \$4.50
Juvenile Shoe Shop—Second Floor.



First Showing of New

Checks and Plaids

in many smart color combinations; high-grade materials of the better quality:

All-wool Plaids, 40 in. wide; yd. **\$2.25**

All-wool Siting Checks and Plaids, 47 and 48 in. wide, yd. **\$3.50**

Extra-weight Skirting Plaids, 54 in. wide, yd. **\$5 and \$6**

Dress Goods Shop—Second Floor.

The woman who sees and uses

Butterick Patterns

gets satisfaction out of her work.

The Newest Styles Are Always Shown
Pattern Shop—First Floor.

New Autumn Millinery

—for Immediate Wear

A splendid showing of Hats that are practical for "in-between-season wear."

They are of taffeta or satin and velvet combinations, and are most attractive to wear with the early Autumn frock.

The prices range from \$5 to \$15

Velours, Felts and Banded Hats for school wear, with soft rolling rims that can be worn most becomingly; these Hats will stand hard, practical wear.

Priced From \$5 to \$8.75.



Something New!

The "Overseas" Cap for Girls

\$1.50

A splendid cap for school wear, made of khaki-colored cloth and insignia pinned on; well tailored; three styles to select from.

Millinery Shop—Third Floor.

Sew and Save!

More people than ever are today making their own clothes in order to help cut down the cost of living, and this practice will more and more be carried out.

It is absolutely necessary for us to conserve in every way possible, and you can do this in no better way than to make use of a



Free Sewing Machine

in making garments for every member of the family.

We will sell you a Free Sewing Machine on special terms as low as \$5.00 a month or \$1.00 a week

If you have an old Sewing Machine, we will buy it at a reasonable price.

Note These Tuesday Specials

A choice collection of Floor Sample Sewing Machines, including a few rebuilt machines—all in good condition and every one underpriced:

Domestic	\$8.00	Singer Cabinet	\$28.00
Standard Rotary	\$10.00	Wilcox & Gibbs	\$30.00
Standard Rotary	\$12.00	King Electric	\$34.00
Florence Cabinet	\$17.00	Eldridge Auto	\$35.00
Singer Drophead	\$20.00	New Home Auto	\$40.00
National Automatic	\$25	Free Cabinet	\$48.00

Sewing Machine Shop—Second Floor.

\$2.10 Water Sets, \$1.29

Seven-piece Set—Jug and 6 Glasses

These sets are hand cut in the grape pattern and are a very special value at this reduced price. The jug has a capacity of about 10 glasses.

As the quantity is limited we urge you to be here early Tuesday morning.

Iced Tea Glasses, 12 1/4c to 29c Each

A splendid selection of designs in various sizes and styles; extraordinary values.

Glassware Shop—Fourth Floor.



1990

EXCURSIONS.

LAST CLUB NIGHT OF THE SEASON
Tuesday, September 3
ON THE CLASSY BIG STEAMER
"SAINT PAUL"
Where Dancing Is a Pleasure



Moonlight Tonight
Delightful Excursion-Dance 8:30 to 11:30 P. M. Mammoth Dreamland Dance floor. Famous Jazz Band. Same trip every night.
Family Trip 9:30 A. M. Season Closes Sunday, Sept. 8th Streetbus Wharf, Ft. Washington Ave. Main 4776—Oliver 244 Central 1945.
AUTOS PARKED FREE.

PHOTO PLAY THEATERS. PHOTO PLAY THEATERS.

NEW GRAND CENTRAL—GRAND AND LUCAS
The One Cool Spot in St. Louis

MABEL NORMAND in "THE VENUS MODEL"
THE ROMANCE OF A BATHING SUIT
"THE ALLIES REVIEW," AN OFFICIAL WAR PICTURE

Performances at 2, 4:15, 6:30 and 8:45 p. m. Daily.	Humphreys' Concert Orchestra	Pricing: Before 6:30, 15c; After 6:30, Main Floor, 25c; Balcony, 15c. Children under 12, with adults, free.
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THE BIRTH OF A NATION

THE CENTRAL LAST 6 DAYS

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Mighty Spectacle
Most Spectacular Film Production Ever Attempted.
Exactly as shown all over the world.
Continuous 9 a. m. to 12 p. m. ALL SEATS 15c; WAR TAX, 5c

AMUSEMENTS.

10c SHENANDOAH 10c
15c
GRAND AND SHERIDAN TODAY, CONTINUOUS 2 TO 11 LOUISE GLAUM
In "A LAW UNTO HERSELF" FOURTH OF JULY IN FRANCE

10c PARK DELMAR AND 20c HAMILTON
TODAY, CONTINUOUS 2 TO 11
REX BEAR "HEART OF THE SUNSET"
"Kicking the Germ Out of Germany"

ODEON Sun., Eve., & Sat. Thurs Sept. 8th - 1067 Olive Twice Daily Thereafter 3d Official U.-S. War Picture. America's Answer
Presented by Division of Films Committee on Public Information. Prices, 25c and 50c. NO WAR TAX.

COLUMBIA 9th & Charles 15c-25c
Every Day, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. SUPER-FEATURE PHOTO PLAYS AND GREATER VAUDEVILLE

Spectr-Feature, "His Birthright" Featuring Summe Harshaw Current Events Comedy Pictures Mattie Choate & Co. Kennedy Sheridan and Ray Ruth Howell First Roadway & Edwards

CRYSTAL AIRDORE 5th & Delmar FALL OF THE ROMANOVS. Foundation of House of Russia. Also Other Pictures. Special Matinee 3:30. Same Show at PAGEANT THEATER

Cinderella CHEERFUL AND FOLLY

TUNIGHT **WILLIAM FARNUM** In "THE HEARTY OF A JASON."

AMUSEMENTS.

GAYETY MAT. DAILY GOLDEN COOK KIDNEY PILLS
Next Week—Rose Srdell's Big Show.

\$1.00 Mats. Today, Wed. and Sat.

AMERICAN TWIN BEDS
The Laugh Factory With Louis Bolton and Notable Cast. Seats also at Connor's, 1108 Olive.

COMMENCING Sun. Ev., Sept. 8

SEAT SALE OPENS THURS. 9 A. M.

FOR
D. W. Griffith's Supreme Triumph HEARTS OF THE WORLD

Advance Reservations Are Advisable

Lacade and Vandeventer TODAY Tuesday and Wednesday

BARNES BIG 4-RING WILD ANIMAL CIRCUS

Magnificent Opening Spectacle / CONQUEST OF NYNAAZ / 1200 PERFORMERS—1200! 103 SEATING—103 EVERY ANIMAL AN ACTOR —EVERY ACT AN ANIMAL ACT

FOREST PARK HIGHLAND
The Big Place on the Hill
Closing Day Today—Labor Day
LOYAL LABOR DAY PICNIC
Vaudeville—Swimming—Dancing—Baseball—Basketball—Fencing—Concerts—Refreshments—Flowers
The management of Forest Park hands return thanks to the St. Louis people for generous support during the strenuous season in the history of this place on the hill.

COLUMBIA Sixth and St. Charles Every Day, 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Super-Feature Photo Play and Greater Vaudeville
"THIS BIRTHRIGHT" or "MY RIFLES REMIND ME" Featuring RENEE MAYHAWK. Also Five Fine Vaudeville Acts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 15c-25c
The Eminent Character Actor. GEORGE PAITES GO. in "SOUTHAIR"
AEROPLANE GIRLS As Up-to-date MODERNIZATION AND 8 ASSOCIATE ACTS AND EDWARD'S NEW TRICKS. SHOW NEVER STOPS. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. DAILY.

KINGS 15c THEATRE 25c BEAUTIFUL TONIGHT GIVE AWAY QUALITY VAUDEVILLE AND NOVEL PICTURES
MAT. SAT. AT 3

Most persons enjoy "Trading." POST-DISPATCH Want Ad offers make exchanges a pleasure

A. B. BENESCH & CO.
Central National Bank Bldg. ST. LOUIS, MO.
Oliver 5129-4151, Central 1246.
Members Exchange of New York.
Consolidated Stock



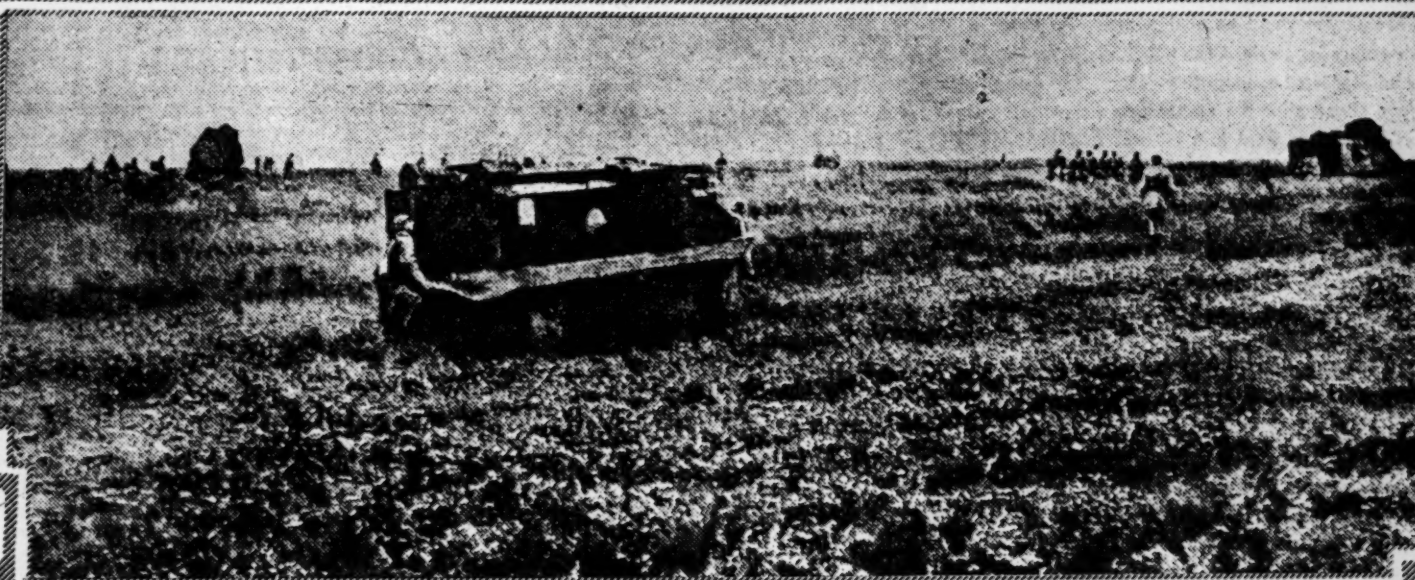
What can a draft board do with a chap like this? He is Bernard Coyne, 21 years old of Des Moines, Io., and is eight feet one inch in height. He was just six feet when eleven years old.



Mrs. Charles Meyer of Cincinnati, who has six sons in the service—three in the army, the others in the navy. She and her husband came from Alsace-Lorraine.



Gen. Edwards congratulating officers of American regiments who have just been decorated by the French for bravery in action.



How the French tanks went into action at the beginning of the great counter stroke, July 15, at Domme.

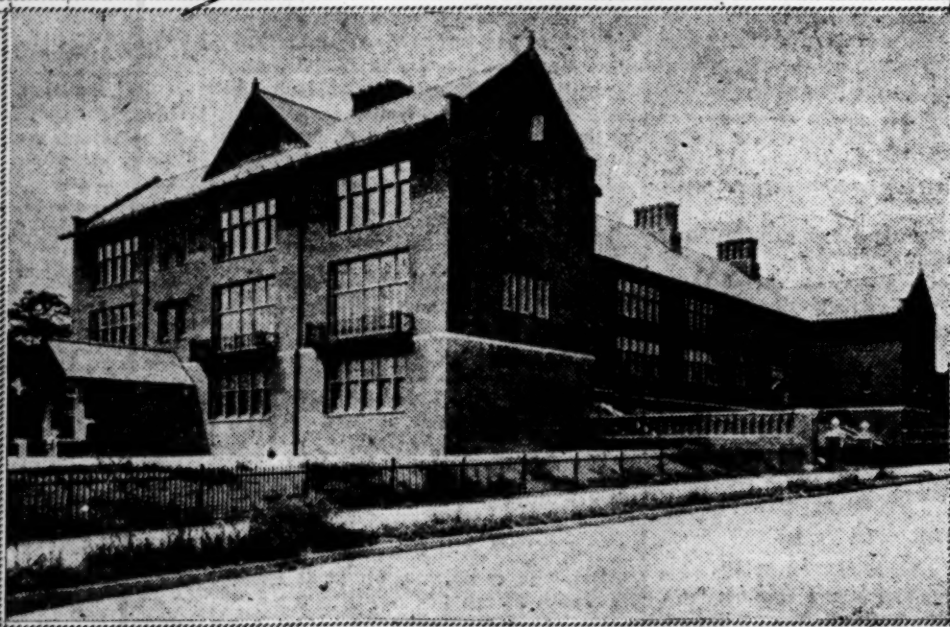


Mrs. A. W. Ashburn of Batavia, O., has three sons in the army and each one is a Colonel.

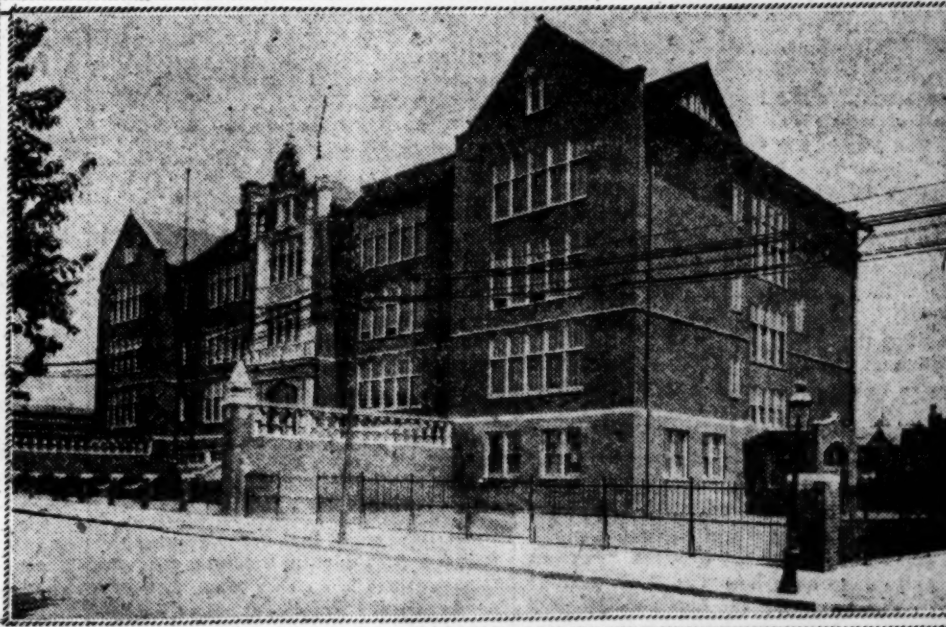
NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO BE OPEN IN ST. LOUIS TOMORROW



Gen. Fayolle, the man who carried out Foch's great counter offensive between the Aisne and the Marne.



Cupples School, Euclid and Cote Brillante.



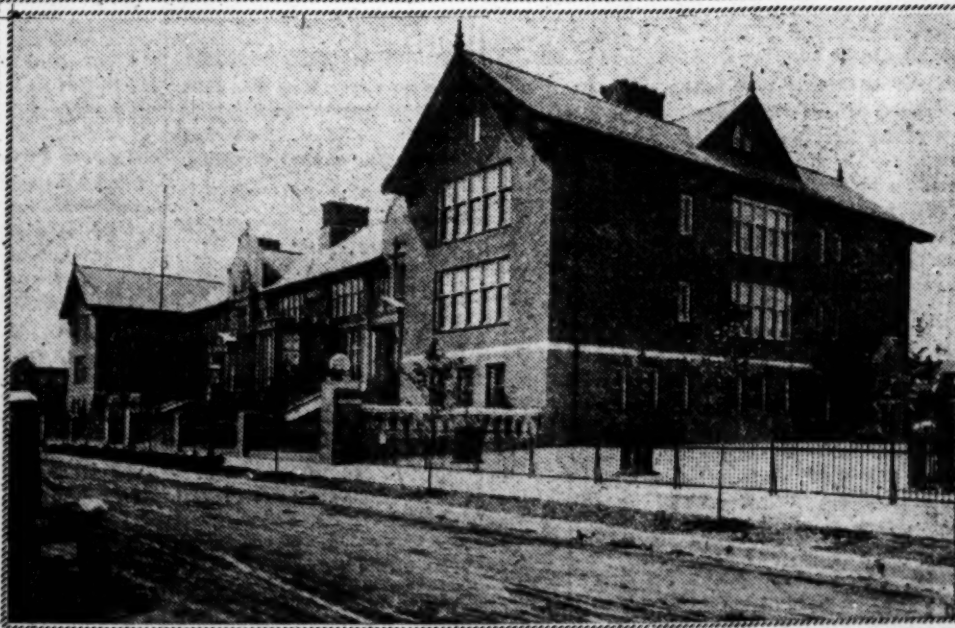
Edward Bates School, Prairie and North Market.



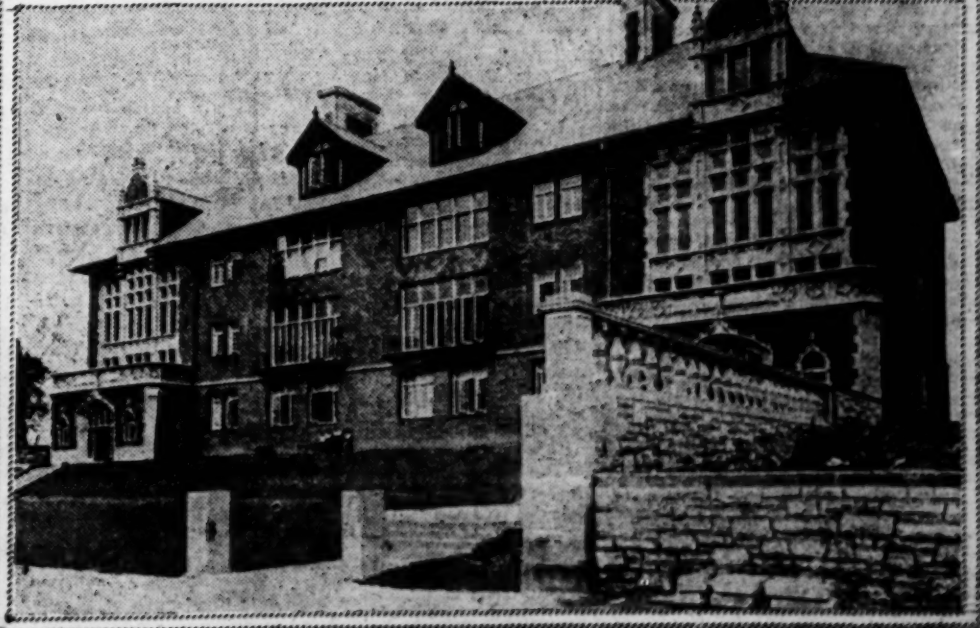
Mrs. Agathe O. Stewart, secretary to William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, shares with the secretary of Lloyd George the distinction of being the only woman secretary to Cabinet Minister.



George Dewey School, Central and Clayton.



Alexander Hamilton School, Hamilton and Westminster.



Scruggs School, Grand and Neosho.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
 Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
 Dec. 12, 1878.
 Published by the Pulitzer Publishing Co.,
 Twelfth and Olive Streets.
POST-DISPATCH CIRCULATION
 Average for entire year, 1917:
 SUNDAY.....361,263
 DAILY AND SUNDAY.....194,593

**THE POST-DISPATCH PLAT-
 FORM**
 I know that my retirement
 will make no difference in its
 cardinal principles, that it will
 always fight for progress and re-
 form, never tolerate injustice or
 corruption, always fight dema-
 gogues of all parties, never be-
 long to any party, always oppose
 privileged classes and public
 plunderers, never lack sympathy
 with the poor, always remain de-
 voted to the public welfare,
 never be satisfied with merely
 printing news, always be drasti-
 cally independent, never be
 afraid to attack wrong, whether
 by predatory plutocracy or pre-
 datory poverty.
 JOSEPH PULITZER.
 April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Taxation Suggestion.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 The problem confronting the Govern-
 ment is the securing from the nation
 such amounts of money as are needed
 to defray the cost of this war.

The problem confronting the country
 is the provision of the amounts decided
 upon as necessary to the Government.
 The further problem confronting the
 Government is to raise such amount
 without imposing an undue strain upon
 strong as well as relatively weak busi-
 ness firms.

Two principal methods are now em-
 ployed: (A) Taxation; (B) Borrowing.

Taxation has been readily accepted by
 the industries generally and will prove
 further acceptable up to a rate that
 threatens to discourage manufacture. It
 carries with it the danger that under cer-
 tain conditions an excessive tax may spell
 actual ruin for some weaker business
 concerns whose activity is nevertheless
 an important one in the furnishing of
 war materials.

Borrowing may bring the same amount
 to the Treasury as will taxation, subject
 to the return of the money as it is
 borrowed, within a time determined as
 safe by the Treasury.

The present policy adopted by the coun-
 try is a combination of the two meth-
 ods.

New plan: My suggestion is such modifi-
 cation of the taxation plan as will avoid
 the evils and dangers of excessive tax-
 ation by changing, at the point where the
 danger begins, to loans instead of taxes,
 but the loans to be forced loans. The
 1917 tax rate may be assumed as repre-
 senting a proven safe maximum taxation.

A manufacturer who is taxed at this pro-
 posed plan, return to the Government
 the same total amount as it might decide
 it needs; the Government in turn would
 give him its note payable in the shape of
 loan certificates for the amount of the
 safe taxation as might otherwise imperil
 or destroy certain businesses and with
 that imperil or even destroy a corre-
 sponding source of revenue. The posses-
 sion of such loan certificates as a safe
 asset and collateral would enable the man-
 ufacturer to safely stand the stress. Nor
 need such certificates bear as high a rate
 of interest as the later Liberty Loans;
 probably 3 per cent would be ample, pro-
 vided these loans are made entirely free
 of all taxes, as they should be in fair-
 ness to their character of forced loans.

The amount to be so raised could be
 made fully equal to, and to even some-
 what exceed, the amount that it is ex-
 pected to secure from increased indus-
 trial taxation. HENRY HESS,
 President of the Hess Steel Corporation,
 Baltimore, Md.

United Railways Problem.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 In your timely and sensible editorial of
 the 24th instant on "The Street Railway
 Problem" you state: "The trouble is that
 promotion of most street railway com-
 panies, their organization and financing
 were conceived in corruption and formed
 in inequity. There is not a street railway
 in any growing, thriving city that would
 not be a first-class investment if it were
 not water-logged."

In my humble opinion that is absolute-
 ly true and correct. "Overcapitalization"
 has been the "curse" of the United Rail-
 ways Co. Yes, St. Louis can take over the
 United Railways property and "lease
 or operate it" or the company can have a
 "settlement" on a basis of a limited re-
 turn on a "fair capital value."

GEORGE A. RITTER.

Big Source of Coal Waste.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
 It seems to me that a big source of
 waste of coal and money has been over-
 looked. I live in a cottage of five rooms
 and bath on one floor, with a very
 large furnace. This should be very easy
 to heat. Last winter we burned over 300
 bushels of best soft coal. In spite of all
 this expenditure, and work of shoveling
 all this coal and ashes, our house was
 not warm enough to live in and our
 children suffered from colds all winter.
 The waste is caused by the loose windows
 and doors, which have big cracks all
 around them, some large enough to put
 your finger in. We complained about this
 all last winter, and can get no satisfac-
 tion from our landlord as to fixing it up
 for next winter. Is this right? We pay
 big rent. Must we go to the expense and
 work of moving now? Shall we get in
 coal for next winter? We have been wait-
 ing on an answer from the owner of this
 house. Shall landlords demand big rent,
 demand it promptly, yet do nothing to
 make their houses habitable in winter,
 thus wasting our precious coal and
 money? Talk about saving coal by the
 shovelful, when we are wasting it by the
 wagon load!

Are there other renters in this same
 fix? Let's hear from them.

I move that police or other inspectors
 canvass their districts and fine owners
 who refuse to weatherstrip their houses
 or provide them with storm windows and
 doors. This matter needs immediate at-
 tention.

Will the St. Louis Post-Dispatch lead
 in saving coal and money; and our people
 from sickness? In our case alone the
 money paid last winter for coal to heat
 the cracks would have bought 168 Thrift
 Stamps.

ATTENTION.

THE ONE LABOR DAY TEXT.

The necessity for the fullest, most loyal support by
 embattled Americans at home for embattled Americans
 abroad and the extent to which that necessity meets
 with recognition and compliance furnish a text that
 should monopolize thought and utterance on this day
 to the exclusion of other texts.

The first line of defense does not end at the sea. It
 extends across the waters. It is mapped by broad bands
 in this country.

It was Carlyle who remarked that as warfare be-
 came more scientific and mechanical, its spectacular and
 interesting features decreased, so that there had been
 in it little of the humanly appealing since Homer's time.
 But Carlyle did not live to see the present war.

Many phases of the scientific warfare in Europe do
 not differ in aspect and quality from the phases of sci-
 entific warfare in America and are even subordinated
 in importance. Over there a prodigious labor in pre-
 parations and fortification, heavy tasks in transport,
 subsistence, equipment, must be performed. Here, in
 tasks less prosaic, ingenious artificers must provide
 the means without which we shall be outmatched and
 rendered impotent and scattered in this war, waged
 under science's guidance.

The embattled Americans at home occupy a salient
 in the line which it is vital to hold powerfully, impreg-
 nably—the key position of all other positions of the
 front. The crash of their steam hammers is heard
 around the world. In the glow from the fires of their
 forges and smelting furnaces can be seen as bright a
 picture of an emancipated world as in the camp fires of
 those who sleep abroad beside their arms. Opportu-
 nities for devoted sacrifice in behalf of the common in-
 terest of us all, even of true heroism, shall come to
 them in plenitude—in almost as great plenitude as to
 those who stand nearer to the faces of the enemy.

Back of this portion of the front line that extends
 to America are skulkers to be found—men who would
 draw out of the hotness of the battle, postponing the
 day of peace, while they haggle over the terms on which
 their country is to be delivered from peril?

If so, they are deserters in as real a sense as those
 who leave their comrades to meet the shock of the enemy
 while they fly to places of ease and security. For every
 man sent abroad there must be many men at home to
 raise food crops, to grow wool and cotton, to fabricate
 clothing from that wool and cotton, to build ships and
 aircraft, to make transport vehicles possible, to manu-
 facture guns and explosives and all the many complicated
 tools that supply the great tool chest of war.

These men have in their keeping not only the outcome
 of the war, but the very lives of those countrymen who
 have sailed away from us for a time.

We see the allied men of many races fighting to-
 gether with a splendid unselfishness in the battle zones—
 French, British, American, those of other nations—share-
 ing one another's hardships, flying to the rescue of one
 another in moments of danger, each giving of their ef-
 fort and their resources to the other, without stint
 and without measure.

Shall Americans in uniform abroad not have as allies
 the ununiformed Americans at home?

If the Public Service Commission had no authority to
 grant a 6-cent fare, what right has it to grant a zone
 fare system?

CROSSES AND KISSES.

Fighting in France is not as terrible for the Ameri-
 cans as it was. The horrors have been mitigated. The
 soldiers are no longer in danger of being killed. It
 used to be that after they had been shelled and bombed
 and gassed, all of which was bad enough, they were
 killed, which was almost too much.

They had to put up with it, because the French did
 it, and the French were their friends and they meant
 well, but if the American soldier could have had his
 pick, he would have taken the shelling, the bombing
 or the gassing, or all three, in preference to the kiss-
 ing, especially with all the fellows from back home
 looking at him.

It was done when the French war cross was conferred
 and the procedure of the French officer bestowing the
 decoration was to kiss the American hero on one cheek
 and then on the other. It is quite the thing in France
 and no French soldier feels that he has been properly
 decorated unless he has been kissed on both cheeks, but
 it was not the American way and it was hard for a hero
 to get through it and still look upon himself as a hero.

A cross with a kiss was too much of a cross.

Well, the French have found out how the Americans
 feel about it and orders have been issued for officers,
 in conferring crosses, to cut out the kisses and, instead,
 shake hands in the American way. Wherefore, we may
 look for marked increase in the number of American
 heroes. That kissing business was the one thing that
 held them back before from doing heroic things. Now
 that the danger of being kissed is removed there is no
 other danger that they will not cheerfully face.

However hard it may be to pronounce Voornseel,
 its capture was a pronounced victory.

THE APPEAL TO THE SWORD.

The I. W. W. doctrine of "direct action," seeking to
 array class against class and to proclaim that lasting
 reform can be obtained only through force can always
 be combatted by reminding the people that all Ameri-
 can laws and all American institutions can be changed
 whenever a working majority of the people can be
 persuaded that they ought to be changed. But the Hay-
 wades are impatient. They are unwilling to substitute
 American evolution for Bolshevik revolution or else
 are afraid that their program will never lend itself to
 the same and logical processes of evolution.

When, therefore, they proclaim revolution in this time
 of war they themselves declare war upon our republic
 and by that fact join their cause with that of the enemy
 beyond the seas. Having taken up the sword, they have
 little cause to complain if they fall by the sword.

That new victory flour will be worth while if it will
 restore pie crust to its pristine glory.

The Republican party is willing to share the fruits of
 victory without indorsing the President, who is the offi-
 cial head of the forces which will make victory possible.



THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

This column is designed to reproduce
 without bias the latest comment by the
 leading publicists, newspapers and period-
 icals on the questions of the day.

While Our Soldiers Fight.

AMERICAN soldiers in France are
 fighting the German invaders and
 dying to make the world safe for democ-
 racy. Meanwhile certain American poli-
 ticians here at home are running for
 office and pinning their hopes of success
 mainly on the votes of such disloyal and
 antiwar elements as exist among the
 people.

What will the American soldiers say
 and do, if after defeating the enemies of
 our free institutions and winning a just
 peace, they return home to find that in
 their absence we have elected to congress
 notorious antiwar politicians?

The mildest word they will use in com-
 menting upon the action is "Shame!"

What they will do can only be con-
 jectured, but they will certainly regard with
 well merited contempt all faithless stay-
 at-home Americans who contribute to so
 disgraceful a result.

Let's Not Be Foolish.

JUDGE CLARK of the Supreme Court
 tells the American Bar Association
 that after the war "the German people,
 chastened as they will be in spirit and
 purpose, shall be invited to share in a
 just, even a generous peace."

Let's not be foolishly sentimental. The
 German ambassador at Constantinople
 told Ambassador Morgenthau that Ger-
 many had lost this war and would at
 once begin elaborate preparations for
 the next.

It is quite possible to conceive of a
 "generous peace" that would impress the
 German people with the idea that the
 United States is an easy mark and that
 would invite them to get ready for an-
 other try at world domination.

Worse Than Slacking.

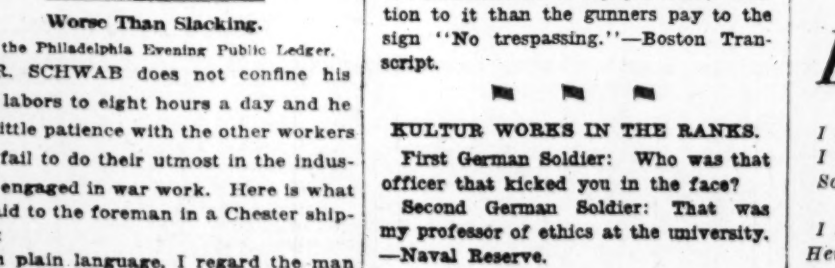
MR. SCHWAB does not confine his
 labors to eight hours a day and he
 has little patience with the other workers
 who fail to do their utmost in the indus-
 tries engaged in war work. Here is what
 he said to the foreman in a Chester ship-
 yard:

"In plain language, I regard the man
 who will lie down on the job at this time
 of labor shortage, just because he has a
 grudge or a legitimate grievance against
 some boss or management, and disrupts
 the necessary work of the day without
 giving the government time to investigate
 the situation, as a traitor, pure and
 simple."

The President made similar statements
 last winter in a letter to some carpenters
 who were threatening to strike. Mr. Wil-
 son was not quite as extreme in what he
 said, but his point of view was the same.

The slacker is the man who won't
 fight. The man who throws down his
 tools is preventing those who are willing
 to fight from doing their work effectively
 by depriving them of the things they
 need. It ought not to be necessary for
 either Mr. Wilson or Mr. Schwab to con-
 demn this sort of thing. It condemns
 itself in the mind of every man who
 thinks.

TODAY'S BEST CARTOON.



"Walk Softly but Carry a Big Stick."
 —Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle.

U. S. C. OF C. CRITICISES FEDERAL TRADE BOARD

Complaints to President That
 Commission Is Unfair to
 Business Interests.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Usurpa-
 tion of power, inefficiency and un-
 just abuse of business interests are
 among the charges against the Fed-
 eral Trade Commission which have
 been laid before President Wilson
 by the Chamber of Commerce of the
 United States.

In a letter sent to the President
 several days ago and made public
 last night, the directors approve and
 submit a report denouncing the
 commission as an irresponsible body
 that has lost the confidence of the
 public and asking the President to
 remedy this condition by filling two
 existing vacancies in the member-
 ship with able men, "whose inter-
 ests will be single to the commis-
 sion's work."

The chamber presents as several
 specific charges:

Some Specific Charges.
 "The commission has undertaken
 the exercise of functions beyond its
 own jurisdiction, to the detriment of
 its proper usefulness."

"The commission has abused its
 powers of publicity."

"Prominent features of the com-
 mission's recent food investigation
 were pervasively of common justice."

Investigations of the lumber in-
 dustry, of resale price practices and
 of bituminous coal production were
 started, but never completed, the
 report says, and these are cited as
 outstanding examples of permitting
 public interest to suffer and at the
 same time wasting public money.

In criticism of methods adopted
 during the recent investigation of the
 packing industry, the report says, a
 special counsel (Francis J. Heney)
 was employed at \$10,000 a year and
 expenses, "although it has been
 stated to a committee of Congress
 that the salary would be at the rate
 of \$500."

In this inquiry the commission "se-
 lected documents already in its pos-
 session and had them presented to
 it at public sessions, by its special
 counsel, the report, 'refusing to
 permit concerns that were men-
 tioned in the documents to offer any
 testimony or produce other docu-
 ments.'"

Members of the Commission.
 Members of the Federal Trade
 Commission are William B. Colver,
 chairman; John P. Port and Victor
 Murdock, Joseph E. Davies and Wil-
 liam J. Harris. Dean, St. Paul, mem-
 ber of the Democratic nomination
 for Governor of California.

Besides Mr. Butler, the chairman,
 members of the Federal Trade Com-
 mission of the Chamber of Commerce
 Union. According to a Berlin dis-
 patch, the director of the German
 War Office, Mr. Alfred J. Boer,
 president of a machinery manufac-
 turing company, Henry R. Seager,
 professor of economics at Colum-
 bia University; Alexander W. Smith,
 Virginia State Geologist; Elias P.
 Adams, Arthur M. and William
 C. Coffin, Pittsburgh, consulting engi-
 neers.

HERTLING ADMITS ANXIETY OVER OUTLOOK FOR FUTURE

Asks Help of All Germany to Prove
 Unity of Peoples With Kaiser
 and Empire.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.—Count
 von Hertling, the Imperial German
 Chancellor, today expressed anxiety
 over the outlook for the future in
 an address to the Catholic Students'
 Union. According to a Berlin dis-
 patch, he spoke the sacrifices and
 demands of war and stated that in
 addition to the sacrifices of blood,
 there are difficulties of food and
 clothing, manifold problems of the
 present time, and he was anxious
 concerning the outlook for the fu-
 ture.

War, the Chancellor declared, was
 and is the greatest possible experi-
 ence for the nation. It manifests
 itself, he said, among Germany's ene-
 mies in the form of hatred "border-
 ing on insanity," while among the
 Germans it displays itself in prin-
 cipally internally in strengthening
 the inclination to criticism against
 the Government and its measures.

"On enemies' drums of an im-
 pending internal collapse; they con-
 struct their stronghold of victory
 thereon and for its sake prolong the
 war."

"There is, therefore, in this man-
 ner special need for a remedy. What
 we need is a united and firm cohe-
 sion between the Emperor and the
 people. It may be clear to the peo-
 ple all over the world and may not be
 expressed in writing or by word of
 mouth."

POST OFFICE NAMES CHANGED

Formal Ceremony at Bremen and
 Baden Branches.

The German names of two post-
 office substations were changed to-
 day at official dedication cere-
 monies by Postmaster Seibel.

Bremen Station, at 3610 North
 Broadway, was renamed Hyde Sta-
 tion, in honor of William H. Hyde,
 former editor and Postmaster. Ha-
 den Station, at 3232 North Broadway,
 was renamed McLaran Station, in
 honor of Charles McLaran, a pioneer
 of St. Louis, and the "Richard Car-
 ver" of the German mail.

The ceremonies were attended by
 Robert and William McLaran, sons
 of the man honored, and by Miss
 Amy Hyde, a daughter of the former
 Postmaster.

PRESIDENT FIXES \$2.20 PRICE FOR 1919 WHEAT

Commission to Be Appointed
 Next Spring to See if Further
 Advance Is Justified.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—By pro-
 clamation issued today, President
 Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the
 minimum price guaranteed by the
 Government for the 1919 wheat crop.
 A disinterested commission, the
 President stated, will be appointed
 next spring to see whether the in-
 creased cost of farm labor and sup-
 plies would justify an increase above
 that price.

Possibility of peace before the
 middle of 1920 was indicated in a
 memorandum written by the Presi-
 dent and accompanying the procla-
 mation as a factor in determination
 of the President to maintain the
 present price for the 1919 crop.

"In giving a guaranteed price for
 wheat one year in advance the only
 industry guaranteed by the Govern-
 ment) there is involved a consider-
 able national risk," the President
 said. "If there should be peace or
 increased shipping available before
 the middle of 1920, Europe will nat-
 urally supply itself from the large
 stores of much cheaper wheat now
 in the Southern hemisphere; and
 therefore the Government is un-
 derstanding risk which might result
 in a national loss as much as \$500,000,000 through an
 unsalable surplus; or in any event, in
 maintaining a high level of price to
 our own people for a long period
 subsequent to freedom in the world's
 markets."

The proclamation fixes as reason-
 able guaranteed prices for No. 1
 Northern spring wheat and hard
 red winter wheat at the principal pri-
 mary markets the following:

New York, \$2.39 1/4; Philadelphia,
 \$2.38; Baltimore and Newport News,
 \$2.35 1/4; Duluth, \$2.24 1/4; Minne-
 apolis, \$2.21 1/4; Chicago, \$2.26; St.
 Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Oma-
 ha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galves-
 ton, \$2.23; Tacoma, Seattle, Port-
 land, \$2.24; Salt Lake City, Great
 Falls, Pocatello and Spokane, \$2.
 00.

MADDOO WARNS RAILROAD MEN TO KEEP OUT OF POLITICS

Orders That They Refrain From Ac-
 tivities in Both Elections and
 Primaries.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Director-
 General McAdoo has ordered all
 railroad men, officials and employes
 alike, to keep out of politics.

For Congress and Federal elec-
 tions, as well as the primary con-
 tests, the Director-General an-
 nounced yesterday in a formal state-
 ment to all railroad men, make it
 imperative that they so scrupulously
 guard their conduct that there be
 no charge, direct or indirect, of
 railroad influence.

Pointing out that while railroads
 were under private management it
 was common report that their partici-
 pation in politics was widespread,
 McAdoo declares that under Govern-
 ment management they are not to
 private interests to serve and that
 the incentive to political activity no
 longer exists.

"Let us demonstrate to the Ameri-
 can people," he announced, "that
 under Federal control, railroad officers,
 attorneys and employes cannot be
 made part of any political machine
 nor be used for any organized partisan
 purpose. Let us set such a high
 standard of public duty and service
 that it will be worthy of general
 emulation."

80,000 PUPILS WILL RETURN TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS TOMORROW

Five New School Houses Have Been
 Erected at Cost of

The 127 public schools of St. Louis
 will open tomorrow, calling back to
 their classrooms more than 80,000
 pupils who have been on vacation
 since July 1.

Five new schools, built in the last
 year at a cost of \$1,000,000, will be
 ready, with a capacity of about 5000
 pupils. They are the Bates, Prairie
 avenue and Market street, the Ger-
 rard, Dewey, Central and Clayton
 avenues; the Scruggs, Grand avenue
 and Neosho street; the Alexander
 Hamilton, Laurel and Hamilton ave-
 nues; and the Samuel Cupples, Euclid
 and Cote Brillant avenues.

The John Marshall School, 4242
 Lucky street, formerly for white pu-
 pils, will be for negroes this year.

SPAIN SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS; WAR DECLARATION MAY FOLLOW

By the Associated Press.

MADRID, Sept. 2.—The Spanish
 Government last night decided to
 take over all the German steamships
 interned in Spanish ports, in accor-
 dance with Spain's recent note to Ber-
 lin, in which she demanded the return
 of Spanish vessels by German subma-
 rines.

Foreign Minister Dato announced
 at a meeting of the Cabinet that the
 Spanish steamship Atlas-Mondel, car-
 rying a cargo of coal, had been seized
 to Spain, had been torpedoed and
 sunk by a German submarine.

Washington looks for ultimate de-
 claration of war with Germany.
 WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The possi-
 bility of a break of relations be-
 tween Germany and Spain is seen in
 the decision of the Madrid Govern-
 ment to seize German steamships.
 It was predicted freely last night
 Spain ultimately will be found on the
 side of the allies. With the certain-
 ty of Germany's defeat, the few
 nations which are still striving to re-
 main neutral are expected to con-
 sider the allied-American side.

Oh, Money! Money!

A Story of Sudden Wealth.

By Eleanor H. Porter,
Author of "Pollyanna."

(Continued from Saturday.)

CHAPTER XIII (Continued).

"You must be fond of books, Mr. Blaisdell," he said somewhat awkwardly after a time.

"No, I said I'd rather read than read," giggled Benny; "but pa says we'll be eating 'em."

"You'll be eating 'em?" asked Mr. Blaisdell, looking at Benny.

"Yes, you'll be eating 'em," said Benny, "when you're old."

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THE SANDMAN
Story for
TONIGHT
MRS. F. A. WALKER

The Blacksmith Judge.

It was twilight. From the door of the blacksmith shop came the ruddy glow of the forge. And on the still air rang the clang clang of the anvil.

"Come to supper, Andrew," said a sharp voice calling from the house at the rear of the shop. "Hurry, the cakes are hot and I wish to go to the store."

"I cannot come now, wife," shouted back the smith. "I am busy."

"You stupid," cried the woman, appearing in the door with an angry face. "Come at once. You are just gossiping about the Mayor and such things which do not concern such a fool as you."

"Well, wife," said the smith, calmly, "maybe I am not such a fool as you think. And I really believe on some bright day you will change your opinion."

"Oh!" retorted the wife, "you never had any sense and never will. I have no doubt you think you could be the Judge in his majesty's court to-morrow."

"Indeed, I think I could try the case very well," laughed the good-natured smith. "And if it were left to me, I feel sure I could find the thief who stole the bags of gold from the treasury."

Now, it happened that the King himself, disguised as a poor laborer in the fields, was at that moment resting in the smith's shop. He often took this way to see what was going on in his country and what the people really thought of his rule. Being a kind man and liking adventure, these trials pleased him immensely. Today he listened with great interest to the talk between the smith and his wife.

"I will get this smith to try the case for me," the King said to himself; "and no doubt there will be some good reasons in his judgment."

Late that night the King got back to his royal castle and an hour later he sent out guards to bring the blacksmith to him. At dawn the soldiers knocked at the smith's door. "Open," they said, "in the name of the King."

Then they, without telling what they wanted, took him away, while the wife remained behind weeping because she thought some silly trick of her husband had got them into the trouble. At the castle the smith was told that he must act as Judge in the case which was to be tried that day—the trial of five men who were accused of breaking into the King's treasury and stealing a bag of gold.

"I heard your conversation with your wife yesterday," said the King with a smile. "And now as you said you could find the thief, do so. If you succeed, no longer will you be a smith, but sit as a Judge in my court."

At noon five men were standing before the smith, who was robed as a Judge in gown and wig. The smith had his plans all laid.

"Well, then," said the King, "the five men of the white coat," he said to a guard; "then put them in a cell for half an hour. Before you lock me door give each a drink of this black draft I have in this cup. It is magical in its effect. It will show up the guilty one. The innocent need have no fear. But on the back of the coat of the man who did the stealing will appear a cross in red."

The men were all put in the cell for half an hour and then brought back into the court.

"Turn around," said the smith. "There on the back of the tallest was a big dirty smudge where the man had pressed himself up hard against the wall. The man was pale and shivered with fear.

"That man whose coat is dirty is the thief," thundered the smith. "He has shown by pressing his back up against the wall that he feared the black draft would bring out on him the red cross as a sign of his crime. That draft was nothing but licorice water. The other four men, knowing their innocence, did nothing and knew they feared nothing to fear or conceal. So they sat still and did not try to hide their backs against a dirty wall."

The man with the dirty coat felt on his knees and confessed his theft. "Well, then," laughed the King, as the court was dismissed. "You have shown admirable sense and will make a fine Judge. I appoint you to act in my highest court. Send for your wife, but tell her if she continues to question your wisdom she will have to leave my domains."

(Copyright, 1918, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York City.)

BREAD CRUMBS.

THERE are many ways of using bread crumbs, but this one is limitless. By putting them through the grinder they may be made to serve their original use—that of flour. In making anything requiring flour use bread crumbs with enough flour to hold them together. The bread crumbs must be thoroughly dried before grinding. They have been tried in cookies, doughnuts, biscuit bread, etc. In many cases the original wheat having many lives.

Before using new towels hem both selvages. This will considerably lengthen the wear of the towels, for it is just at the edges where they wear.

DOING WITHOUT THE SUGAR BOWL.

"HOT corn cakes and maple syrup, oatmeal with dates and cream, hot muffins and sliced peaches."

If any of these things were called to you some morning would you hesitate about coming to the breakfast table? You would not. All of the dishes "hit the spot."

There is one of them which requires the presence of the sugar bowl on the breakfast table.

Breakfast, by common consent, has come to mean a meal which lowers the sugar bowl by inches. Cereal flavored with sugar; coffee has a grainy sediment in the bottom of the cup; fresh fruit with its natural sugar almost lost under the heaped-up sugar. These breakfasts in the late luxurious years.

Sugar has not always been considered a breakfast necessity. Many of us can remember how surprised our grandmothers were when we headed sugar on our cornmeal mush.

"You don't need sugar on mush," they would say, remembering days

when white sugar was not so plentiful. "If you must have flavor try a little grated nutmeg. It's good."

Sugar on the breakfast table is a matter of taste, not bodily need. It adds flavor to many foods and spoils the natural flavor of others. It has been used more and more indiscriminately, until the American breakfast eaters have come to sugar almost everything but their eggs.

Many foods which are served at the morning meal are so highly flavored that the addition of sugar is pure extravagance. Coffee has a flavor of its own which needs no improvement; fresh fruits are highly flavored and already contain sugar.

To foods such as cereals, which may taste "flat," the addition of a little fruit or syrup makes sugar unnecessary. The real epicure prefers salt. Sugar is often used simply because it is on the table. Leave the bowl in the pantry and see how little it is missed.

The latest boudoir caps are made of organdie and scalloped daintily.

The Home Dressmaker

—By MILDRED LODGEWICK—

"In-Between" Frock for Summer's End.

AS the season advances, with summer clothes becoming worn and tiresome, the proper addition to the wardrobe is an in-between frock of the character I have designed here. Besides affording a pleasing costume for summer, it is serviceable for those early autumn days before the fall suit is donned.

The rich cardinal red of the vest front is exceedingly smart and attractive, being in wool velour or jersey.

While this portion of the bodice fits the figure slightly, the rest of it blouses over the shoulders, around, being held by a mesh which passes inside, around the proper waistline. Appearing at the front it fastens in an original manner with button and eyelet.

Buttons and eyelets serve to hold the extended sections of the skirt to the red vest portion, while others fasten the cuffs. Both the such and cuffs are lined with red.

The back of this frock has a wide inverted plait up the back of the blouse, which extends down the skirt, being a natural end for the side plait, which are laid the rest of the way around the skirt.

Either silk braid to match the frock in color or a tiny red cord, may be used as a finishing for the sides of the bodice and to define the deep hem. If the material of the frock were dark blue wool jersey or light-weight serge, the red cording would be pretty. If the material were of a light color, the red cording would be better. The embroidery around the oddly shaped yoke should be in the color of the frock.

For the skirt, which is laid the rest of the way around the skirt, a few gold threads. The inconspicuous inner yoke may be of white georgette or net.

LAUNDERING FINE GARMENTS

MANY a girl who makes her own way in the world will appreciate the following suggestions on laundering her fine waists and frocks at home:

Georgette waists, whether colored or white, respond very satisfactorily to the following method: Make a suds of a good quality white soap. This may be done by pouring a little warm water (about three quarts) over a cake of soap half an hour before the washing is to be done. Unless the soap is very hard and dry, this will be long enough to give a good soap solution, which is to be added to the wash water. The soap solution is right when the suds remain and do not die down into a scum. Use two or three cupsful to a small tub.

To run no risk of yellowing a white Georgette, or of causing colors to run, use the water no warmer than the temperature of the hand. Wash the waist, without soaking, in the warm soap water until clean, doing the work as quickly as possible, and rather than continue with the first water that is soiled, have ready a second suds of the same temperature.

Rinse in several waters until the last water is clear. Squeeze dry and hang for a few minutes before pressing.

If a Georgette waist is embroidered with colors or brocade thread it is wise to roll it in single thickness in a soft cloth, or literally dry the pattern or embroidery between cloths, so that there will be no surplus water to carry the colors. The embroidery must not be allowed to touch the other parts of the waist.

To iron such a waist, proceed as usual by doing the sleeves first, the underarm, the two fronts, the back and then the collar. The waist should be slightly damp, because if allowed to dry before ironing it will shrink and be too small unless wet again and pressed at the proper time.

The iron should be moderately hot; remembering that a very hot iron will scorch such thin fabric or change the color, or if white, will yellow it. It is a sunny spot on the lawn is selected for the ironing, so that the iron should be allowed to lay on a pad thick enough to allow the embroidery to sink in.

The suggestion for Georgette waists may be applied to silk waists with colored or brocade thread. They are washed in exactly the same way, but the ironing should be done with the waist a little dryer—not entirely dry. Silk should be ironed on a sunny spot on the lawn is selected for the ironing, so that the iron should be allowed to lay on a pad thick enough to allow the embroidery to sink in.

The proportion suggested here may be considered a general one, although certain silks take up more of the gum than this. It is wise, therefore, before beginning to iron a waist, to test the stiffness by ironing a little of the lower part of the bodice, and if it seems stiffer than one desires rinse the waist in clear water. Gum arabic makes a satisfactory finish in redressing taffetas and some of the wash silks and is quite good for mourning crepe.

As far as results are concerned, corduroy washes as easily as hamper fabric. The only disadvantage is its bulkiness and the need of a suitable place in which to dry. Prepare enough warm, soapy water to allow plenty of freedom in the tub.

Wash by sousing up and down in the water, rubbing very soiled spots with a soft brush or the flat of the hand. Wash in several waters with soap until the cloth is clean. Rinse until the water is perfectly clear and hang dripping from the line.

FASHION BREVITIES.

A GUMPE collar set of organdie may do everything to giving a new effect to an old dress.

A parasol which is really stylish is of beige silk lined with green and has a big hooked rustic handle.

Many blouses have a charming neck line, which is the result of the collar and yoke being cut in one piece.

Now that all woollens have become so precious, many an old serge frock will be brought out and remodeled.

A few charming hats have long sweeping plumes which seem to weigh the hat down very much on one side.

Oxfords and pumps made of combinations of leather have lately been taken up by the well-dressed people.

Now that women are working every minute of the day aprons of every conceivable sort are in fashion.

An elaborate evening gown is no longer necessary, but every wardrobe should have in it a semi-formal dress.

Horlick's

THE ORIGINAL

Malted Milk

Safe

For Infants

and Invalids

Substitute

Cost YOU

Nothing

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages.

Keep Horlick's Always on Hand

Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

Nadine

Face Powder

(In Green Boxes Only)

Keeps The

Complexion Beautiful

Soft and velvety. Money back if not

satisfied. Nadine is pure and harm-

less. Adheres to the skin. Prevents

sunburn and return of discoloration.

A million delighted users prove its value.

Tints: Flesh, Pink, Brunette, White.

Sold by Leading Retail Dealers or by

National Toilet Company, Paris, Tenn.

Blanton

Creamo

CREAMID

The Butterine

Always Sweet and Firm

Always Sold in the Germ and

Dust Proof Golden Package.

How TO

GREENS OR POTTERBS.

LARGE number of cultivated and wild greens are edible, and when canned make succulent and valuable food for the winter and spring months. Among the cultivated greens are Swiss chard, kale, Chinese cabbage leaves, cabbage sprouts, turnip tops, young, tender New Zealand spinach, beet tops, dandelion, young, tender dandelion sprouts, native mustard, Russian mustard, collards, and tender rape leaves. Among the wild greens are pepper cress, lamb's-quarters, sour dock, smartweed sprouts, purslane or "pusley," pokeweed sprouts, dandelion and lambs' (tender sprouts and young leaves).

Can greens the same day picked. Wash clean, sort thoroughly. Rid greens of all sand, dirt and dry, decayed or diseased leaves. Place greens in a crate or cheese cloth and blanch in live steam either in an improvised homemade steamer, or regular commercial steamer, for 15 minutes. Remove greens and plunge quickly into cold water. Remove to a freshly scalded pan or other vessel and cut into convenient lengths. Pack into hot jars, add hot water to fill container, and season to taste. A few strips of bacon, chopped beef or olive oil may be added to the greens. Partially seal jars.

Processing with steam under pressure is recommended. Process pint jars 40 minutes under pressure of 10 pounds. Seal immediately, cool in a place free from drafts, test for leaks, and store in a dark, cool, dry place.

If the intermittent boiling process is used, boil one hour on each of three successive days. Loosen the covers before each subsequent boiling, and after each boiling seal completely. Cool, test for leaks and store.

If the one-period continuous boiling process is used, boil for at least two hours. Seal immediately, cool, test for leaks, and store.

STRETCHES CURTAINS.

IF you have no certain stretchers, lay your lace curtains on a good clean spot of grass, tacking the points to the ground with toothpicks. This method stretches them perfectly, and if a sunny spot on the lawn is selected they will bleach at the same operation.

Go over the top of your furniture with some good furniture polish. It will add wonderfully to its appearance.

A dinner gown may have a panel hanging from the shoulders, ending as a short train.

All the brown shades of gloves will be especially in evidence in autumn weather.

Let the Wedding Bells Ring Out.



Volunteer Vic



So Appropriate.

FIRST GIRL: Do you know, I heard that Mammie Brown's engagement ring is paste.
Second Girl: How perfectly lovely and appropriate! You know her fiancé is a paper hanger.—Boston Transcript.

Loan Stringency.

JAGSON: Say, I'd like a drink, but I haven't the price. Can I float a loan of 15 cents?
Saloonkeeper: Not over this bar.—Boston Transcript.

The sport of fishin' claims its own around the whole aquatic zone, for it is such a pleasant fate to contemplate the jug of bait.—Baltimore Sun.

Felicia's Philosophy.

BROTHERS are queer beasts. A bathing suit which they say is too darling and positively shameless on their own Sister becomes, on some other man's Sister, a Stunning Outfit and a Hum Dinger.—Detroit News.

No Part.

Offering: Father, what part of speech is woman?
The Bitter Rejoinder: Woman, my boy, is not a part of speech; she is all of it.—Burr.

Natural Conclusion.

"Wait here a minute till I buy a shirt."
"Why, I thought you had one!"
Proth.

PENNY ANTE—Getting a Guy to Break a Date. By Jean Knott



Look Out!

ACCORDING to a celebrated astronomer, there is no danger of the new star colliding with the world for the next hundred years or so. When the collision does take place, however, it will undoubtedly have a considerable effect upon the conduct of the war.—Lady's Pictorial (London).

Solicitude.

"**HERE** are you from?"
"Saskatchewan."
"That's a bad cold you got, neighbor."
—Louisville Courier Journal.

Called Back.

"**N**O," she said. "I can only be a sister to you."
"Very well," said he. "I must be going. I had expected a different answer from you, but—well, good night!"
"George!" she faltered, as he started out into the night. "George!"
"What is it?" he asked, very crossly.
"Aren't you going to kiss your sister good-night?"—Stray Stories.
"It's better to give than to receive."
"Yes, especially advice."

And Then He Woke Up.

"**D**ID you try the simple plan of counting sheep for your insomnia?"
"Yes, doctor, but I made a mess of it. I counted 10,000 sheep, put 'em on the cars and shipped 'em to market. And when I'd got through counting the wad of money I got for them at present prices, it was time to get up."—Boston Transcript.

A Defiant Ozark Editor.

"**I**F you don't take this paper, don't take umbrage at anything it may say.—Mammoth Spring Sun.

Whereupon Meeting Broke Up.

"**I** WISH to state, furthermore," shouted Miss Zippy Flossie-Svelt, the dashing beauty of the Utrastyle delegation, in her plea for votes at the convention, "that I wear the collar of no party and of no group."
"One can readily see that," broke in Prunella Prude, M. D. (merciless day), also known as "Tuesday," and I should think you'd be ashamed to appear before these delegates wearing a waist with a five-inch V. I know I should be."
"I think you would be, too, Prunella," came the quick reply from Miss Zippy. "I would say you are hardly qualified."—Detroit News.

Democracy.

"**A** MULTIMILLIONAIRE, as he climbed into his limousine, snarled at a newsboy:
"No, I don't want any paper! Get out."
"Well, keep your shirt on, boss," the newsboy answered. "The only difference between you and me is that you're makin' your second million, while I'm still workin' on my first."—Washington Post.

Glad Release.

"**T**HE presents are both numerous and costly."
"Yes, I dare say the bride received nothing that was given more cheerfully than this chest of silver."
"Who was the donor?"
"Her former husband, who has been paying alimony for seven years. Her claim against him terminates at the altar tonight."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

The Dog.

"**I**T does not take a dog long to make a judgment of a man."
"No, but the trouble is dogs are too much given to snap judgments."—Baltimore American.
"So you've met my son at college."
"Sure, we sleep in the same Philosophy class."—Jester.

A Natural Choice.

"**W**HICH will you do?" inquired Meandering Mike, "work or fight?"
"Fighting 'll come easiest," replied Plodding Pete. "I always did feel like fighting every time somebody offered me work."

On Hand.

"**H**AVE you got a second-hand car, as good as new, for about one-quarter what a new car would cost?"
"Yes'm, we've got just the one you want. It's being towed in now."—Life.

False economy is that which wastes upon the saving of a nickel enough time to earn a dollar.—Albany Journal.

Oh, Money! Money!

"**I** KNOW an easy way to make money."
"What is it?"
"Put a five-dollar bill in your pocket. First you'll double it, and every time you take it out you'll find it in creases."

Another School.

"**D**O you believe in telepathy?"
"No; we always have a homeopathic doctor."—Baltimore American.

Smallest Room.

"**I**T'S the smallest room I ever saw."
"What room?"
"The mushroom."

No Slicing

NO chipping nor shredding, no wasting of bar soap when you use GRANDMA. Now is the time to save soap. GRANDMA does that. GRANDMA is Powdered Soap. Soap all ready for the tub. Measure it out by the spoonful. Glorious, bubbling, cleansing suds in a jiffy—in any kind of water. Clothes white as snow and just as fragrant and sweet as freshly cut clover.

Wash the Woolen Socks You Knit with Grandma

GRANDMA'S Powdered Soap
Your Grocer Has It!

The real test of our girls' patriotism is going to come when the class between 40 and 45 years of age, inclusive, gets into uniform and begins to stand sheepishly around on one foot waiting to be kissed.—Ohio State Journal.

"The space of land and sea are nothing where common purposes bind."—Gen. Pershing.

We must release some of the ships formerly used in the sugar trade to carry our soldiers and supplies to Europe.—Baltimore Sun.

And to think lots of these brave fellows, that are pushing the Germans back to the Rhine, only a few months ago were sittin' on the balconies of their quiet American homes playin' the ukulele.—Baltimore Sun.

In the face of our girls' patriotism, which is pushing the Germans back to the Rhine, only a few months ago were sittin' on the balconies of their quiet American homes playin' the ukulele.—Baltimore Sun.

SAVINGS

Deposits made the first five days will draw interest from Sept first - Open a Third National Account 10-day National Bank Protection for your SAVINGS

OPEN MONDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 6:30 O'CLOCK

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS

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